The New-York Times, Wednesday, February 10, 1858.

The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

[illegible]

It was PEARCE, and not SEAMAN, who voted with the Lecomptonites yesterday, after promising to vote against them if HARRIS would modify his resolution. [illegible]

The Senate Committee on Territories will meet on Thursday. Kansas will probably not be reported back until Monday. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

A joint resolution introduced in the Senate to-day, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizes the President to use the naval forces, if necessary, in the event of the refusal of Paraguay to give satisfaction for the attack on the steamer Water Witch, etc. There is some talk of sending out a special minister to make the demand.

It is now generally believed that Congress will refuse to increase the army.

A large number of persons are here seeking foreign and other appointments.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Various petitions and memorials, including one from Iowa, praying for reimbursement of the expenses of the Indian War at Spirit Lake, and that the volunteers in that war receive grants of public land, were presented.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution granting authority to the President to settle all difficulties with Paraguay.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to postpone the Army bill, in order to take up his Kansas resolution calling for the returns of the elections, etc.

Lost, by Yeas 23, Nays 30.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Clark, Johnson [illegible] of New-Jersey, and Wright.

Mr. [illegible], of Connecticut, commenced a reply to the speeches of Mr. TOOMBS and others on the Kansas and Slavery questions.

Mr. [illegible] advocated Mr. DOUGLAS' motion to postpone the Army bill, but voted against the postponement after making an explanation.

Mr. [illegible] said that when Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution was called up, if it was not previously tabled, it would lead to a very long debate, and if adopted, its effect would be to transfer to the halls of Congress the excitement now existing in Kansas; he would, therefore, when it comes up, move to lay it on the table as a test question, on the ground that it is not a proper subject for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. FOOT stated, in explanation of his vote on Mr. DOUGLAS' motion, that although he was in favor of the Kansas resolution, he should vote against the postponement of the Army bill by any new discoveries.

Mr. [illegible] replied to Mr. TOOMBS and others on the subjects of Kansas and Slavery. In the course of his remarks he referred to the President's letter to Professor SILLIMAN, eulogising the latter gentleman as the peer of the highest mind in the scientific world, and as having attained an eminence which, if the President himself should ever reach, he might well be satisfied. He referred to the condition of the Northwestern Territories relative to Slavery, and contended that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a just denial of the right of Government to interfere with the Territories in relation to Slavery. He referred to the [illegible] character of the Kansas elections and to the interference of Government troops in those elections, denouncing the latter as an act of usurpation. He rejoiced that the question was no longer in relation to a degraded race, but a general one in which every man might forget his prejudices. He alluded to the President's suggestion of a probable dissolution of the Union if the Kansas question was settled on any basis other than a Southern one. The suggestion was monstrous. He had no fears of such a result; Connecticut is a Union-loving State, but when she is met with such a threat she is silent. He concluded by saying that if the people of Kansas were not allowed to choose for themselves on the question of Slavery, the North would show a united front such as she never exhibited before.

Mr. FOOT called the attention of the Senate to the subject immediately before it. He was opposed to an increase of the army, and even thought it might be reduced without detriment to the country. As to the Utah troubles he would withdraw the troops already there, and recall the government officers, leaving the Mormons to the fate of their own vices and delusions. If, however, it was the intention, as had been suggested, to send these troops to Kansas, he was of the opinion that the proposed increase would fall far below the number that would be required; if for the protection of the frontiers against the Indians, he would say protect those poor Indians against their [illegible], put a stop to the wrongs and robberies committed upon them, withdraw your Indian Agents, and there will be no need to send troops against them.

Mr. FOOT continued at some length in a similar strain, closing with the remark that in the absence of a foreign war, in the absence of internal discord, and in the presence of pending national bankruptcy, he thought it would best subserve the interests of the country to vote against the bill in all its parts.

Mr. [illegible] said if gentlemen would bring in a bill reducing both the army and navy, he would vote for it.

Mr. [illegible] opposed the bill. He had looked through all the reports and documents on the subject without finding any good reason for an increase of the army. The expense would amount to one hundred and forty millions. He was willing to support the Administration in any reasonable measure, but could not vote for such a proposition.

Mr. [illegible] opposed the bill. He would not vote a dollar to send troops to Kansas or Utah, and would never sanction by his vote an Executive war. He agreed with the Senator from Vermont, and would recall the troops and officials from Utah, and leave the Mormons to their fate.

Mr. WILSON got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee, appointed to investigate the accounts and official conduct of the late doorkeeper, to extend their inquiry to any charges affecting the official conduct of the present doorkeeper.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported an appropriation bill to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound Dues.

A bill was passed appropriating $40,000 for the expenses of running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the State of Texas.

On motion of Mr. HASKIN, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the sale and purchase of a tract of land at Willetts, or Wilkinson's Point, New-York, as a site for Government fortifications, with power to send for persons and papers.

The remainder of the day was devoted to calling upon the States for bills and resolutions upon various subjects. Adjourned.

The Anti-Lecompton Triumph in the House—The New-York Delegation—The Debate in the Senate—The New-York Democratic General Committee, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

This has been an eventful day—and the faithful band of patriots who [illegible] this morning to [illegible] the [illegible] consummation of the crime against Kansas have succeeded, in all probability, in averting the horrors of civil war. I have little to add to my dispatch upon this subject, beyond a comment or two in relation to the course of the New-York delegation. Not a man of them all is in favor of the Lecompton scheme. Not one, if following the dictates of his own judgment or the well-ascertained views of his constituents, would countenance it for a moment, and yet Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN is the only Democrat from the Empire State who had the boldness and independence to resist the monstrous conspiracy against the liberties of a people. Let the fact be remembered—and let the faithful servant receive the reward of honesty which he chose to deserve, rather than accept the smiles and favors of a deluded Executive. He has incurred all the hazards of his position—let him have also all the merit and profit of it. Partisans and the instruments of power will strike at him—let the people sustain him.

Mr. MCKIBBEN of California, also behaved nobly. Every possible personal influence was brought to bear upon him. Even his father—a worthy gentleman whose sympathies are all with the Administration which appointed him to a valuable position in Philadelphia—though on the spot, was unable to induce him to yield the convictions of his own judgment. He held fast to the end, and in addition to the consciousness of having performed his duty well, he will find substantial reward in the influence which he will exert in the future when asking legislation for his own State. To the band of Republicans who have stood solid and firm in this contest, their constituents will accord due meed of praise. It is a gratifying fact that not one of them deserted their colors. If they continue watchful and faithful, it is not likely that the Lecompton scheme can ever triumph.

I know that the Administration are already bragging that the victory is in their hands. They believe that a little time, and a judicious use of public patronage, will yet retrieve to-day's defeat. I trust they are mistaken, and that they got to-day every vote they ever can get upon this issue, and some that they can never have again. BURNS and PENDLETON, of Ohio, to-day, bewildered by the incessant boring of [illegible] and PUGH, were strangely induced to vote for the reference to the Committee on Territories. The step was nearly a fatal one. The tide of public sentiment in condemnation of these votes, which will roll back upon them from their districts, will doubtless satisfy them that their own judgments are more to be relied upon than the judgments of their self-constituted keepers—and they will not be likely to swallow Lecompton itself when it comes directly before them. [illegible] of those who to-day so emphatically committed themselves against the reference to the Committee on Territories, will now about face and stultify himself by voting for Lecompton? Nobody—for if there be any one so disposed, he must see that such an act would inevitably stamp him with disgrace—brand him as one dearly bought with a price. I anticipate no such child's play from the hundred and fifteen.

Mr. FESSENDEN's speech in the Senate, to-day, was universally conceded to be a most powerful argument, although Mr. BENJAMIN thinks he can easily controvert and overthrow it. He will find he has a foeman worthy of his steel, and an intellectual contest on his hands that will require all his acknowledged power and skill to conduct to successful issue. Mr. F. achieved a complete victory in the debate over Mr. TOOMBS, the ablest Southern leader in the body. The latter claimed that the Kansas-Nebraska bill contained no "enabling act," and that the President was wrong in asserting the contrary doctrine. Mr. F. inquired where, then, the people of Kansas got the power to frame a Constitution and State Government? Mr. TOOMBS replied, "from the Territorial Legislature." Mr. FESSENDEN then inquired where the *Legislature* got the power, if not from the organic act? This silenced the gentleman from Georgia, who attempted no answer; and Mr. F. followed up his advantage by asking Mr. T. whether, according to his own concession, the Topeka Constitution had not just as much legality as the Lecompton Constitution,—whether they do not stand before Congress on precisely the same footing? Mr. TOOMBS gave up the battle, turning uneasily in his seat, but making no reply.

It is understood here that the Democratic General Committee of New-York are to have a meeting immediately, with a view of passing resolutions indorsing Lecompton, and sustaining the President's Message. As that body is completely under the thumb of ISAAC V. FOWLER and other Federal officials, there is little doubt of their ability to pass anything they choose. But why cannot the Democratic masses assemble and give expression of *their* views in contrast with those of the office-holders? If the action of their representatives in Congress is to be taken as indication, the Democratic Party is nearly unanimous in favor of the President's policy; and if it is not so, it behooves the people to take immediate measures for giving expression to their disapprobation. Let them remember that silence gives consent.

The Senate has acted upon all the Consular nominations pending before it which are designed to be confirmed, and has quite cleared its calendar of diplomatic appointments. The President, however, still holds back his nominations of many officers, avowedly for the purpose of being in a position to "reward his friends and punish his enemies" in Congress, in accordance with the relations they shall establish by their votes on the proposition to force Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. This sort of dictation has become so offensive, and obedience thereto would be so degrading and transparent, that I think few members of the House are now prepared thus to compromise themselves. Some have become indignant at the insult implied by such propositions; and others, who perhaps are least sensitive, understand that they might as well bear a placard upon their backs announcing their respective prices as to close negotiations in view of the publicity with which they have been opened. Mr. PIERCE used to do the thing more discreetly. When the Nebraska bill was pending he would take a doubting Democrat down to the Treasury, Interior, or State Department, and, in company with him, inquire what offices could be disposed of, their respective value, &c. In this way he was able quietly to arrange a good round majority for his measure, and he won. Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet, or a portion of them, less cautious, have probably defeated themselves by going into the brokerage business openly and above board.

No Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg has yet been appointed. Among the persons recommended for the position is Mr. [illegible], of New-York City, a gentleman of fortune and education, who is warmly presented by several influential parties, and who, if appointed, would unquestionably do honor to his country in the discharge of the duties of the place. I think his chances are very fair.

Dr. WYNNE of New-York, gave a lecture on Friday evening at the Smithsonian Institution, on "The Effect of Occupation on the Duration of Human Life." This lecture was the first of a series which will be given by Dr. W. on the subject stated, and embraced a number of facts of great value, bearing upon different pursuits. The series promises to be both interesting and instructive. In the lecture of last evening he showed by extensive observations, made in this country as well as in Europe, that sickness and mortality increased in rapid progression with the advance of years, in a ratio which was fixed and determined and furnished the basis of large monetary transactions in insurance upon lives and health. He examined the statistics of the Odd-Fellow's Order in this country, which he denominated a great society based upon the principle of health assurance, and predicted its speedy dissolution unless it should reorganize the basis upon which its tables are constructed. He deprecated the slight attention paid to philanthropic subjects by our legislators, and urged that the foundations upon which benevolent societies rested were of an importance which yielded to none other in a legislative point of view. The ablest statesmen of other countries had greatly distinguished themselves by their efforts in this department of legislation, and the time would soon come when our own statesmen would be called upon to devote more attention to these subjects.

Dr. WYNNE also gave a lecture at the Smithsonian this evening, in continuation of the subject treated by him on *Friday evening last*. He stated that notwithstanding the great difference in the chances of health and life in various pursuits, yet not more than one person in fifty ever selected an occupation on account of its healthy character, and few abandoned their pursuits from that cause. The agriculturist, freed from the insalubrities of town life and its harassing cares, of all classes of those who were compelled to labor, enjoyed the greatest length of life, and yet our census returns showed a strong and growing desire on the part of our people to abandon this healthy pursuit for those which are usually prosecuted in town. Could the tiller of the soil realize that, by abandoning his pursuit, he was inevitably shortening his life by one-third of its entire length, he thought he would hesitate before making the change. The various mechanical pursuits, as the butcher or the baker, were treated, their peculiarities noticed and chances of life exhibited. In conclusion, he thought we had reason to rejoice that so much larger a portion of our people were engaged in agriculture than in other countries. The lecture was attended by a large audience, who listened with much interest. S.

Gen. Calhoun and the Kansas Returns.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Gen. CALHOUN has been here several days and has had interviews with the President and with Senator DOUGLAS, and other prominent men on both sides of the Kansas question. Numbers of persons have called upon him, and he is very frank in his communications on the subject of the election on the 4th of January. I learned, just now, that he has informed members of Congress and others that he has, since his arrival here, received information which settles the question of the election for State officers and the State Legislature in favor of the Free-State candidates. He had stated his opinion adversely to this result upon his first arrival here. Perhaps the testimony just received, which was given before the Committee of the Territorial Legislature, in regard to the returns from some of the precincts, have had the effect to change Gen. CALHOUN's judgment in the matter.

If it prove true that Gen. CALHOUN intends to give the certificates of election to the Free-State candidates, it will greatly change the aspect of the Kansas question. There will remain but very little ground for the investigation proposed by Mr. THOMAS, and if the inquiry be ordered it will produce no delay.

If, on the contrary, Gen. CALHOUN should determine to give the certificates of election to the candidates on his own side, there is every reason to believe that Congress will go through a searching examination into the details of the election of the 4th and the returns, and the grounds upon which they are admitted or rejected by Gen. CALHOUN, or the officers to whom the returns were to be made.

It is true that the Legislature may itself judge of the election and returns, and that the laws of Kansas provide for the punishment of frauds upon the suffrage; but, judging from the present temper of the House, they intend to be themselves satisfied upon that point.

Crowds of people are thronging the Capitol, anticipating, no doubt, a scene of Mexican confusion, in which they will be disappointed. ION.

How the Official Organ Regards the Vote of the Democratic House of Representatives.

From the Washington Union.

It must strike every mind that the voting in the House of Representatives on the Kansas Message is *the most important and eventful that has occurred since the historical sessions of 1850 and 1854.*

In those sessions the spirit of nationalism triumphed after a struggle over the spirit of sectionalism, and the North pledged its faith with the South that the question of Slavery in the Territories should be left to the quiet and peaceful settlement of the people residing in them, free from all outside interference and intrusion. The Democratic Party especially—the only national organization existing—made itself a party to this agreement, as well at the time as by frequent subsequent iterations of its fidelity to the principle on which it was based. A faithful execution of this principle would effect a complete settlement of the Slavery question between the North and the South—in connection with the general principles of Government held by the Democratic Party. For the sovereignty of each State, and its right and sufficiency to regulate its own domestic affairs, sacred from federal interference, which was held as a cardinal tenet of that party, had already removed the subject of Slavery in the States from the deliberations of Congress; and if the reference of the same subject to the people of the Territories, for their own peaceable settlement in their own way, free from outside interference, could also be engrafted upon the policy of the country, it was clear that there would be a final conclusion of all strife between sections on this subject in Congress.

Such was the leading idea that prevailed in the memorable contests between the sections in 1850 and 1854. It was, by a slight stretch of theory, to treat the Territories as clothed, in respect to Slavery, with the same supreme prerogatives as the States themselves; and to regard any outside efforts to interfere with the question of Slavery within their limits as partaking of precisely the character of similar efforts to interfere with that question in the organized States.

This was the inducement to, and the meaning of, the solemn agreements entered into between North and South in 1850 and 1854. And the National Democratic Party, true to its conservative sentiments and national impulses, at once undertook the execution of this solemn intersectional pledge—vindicating its nationality by *espousing the principle involved in it, and still more by successfully championing that principle in the national contest of* 1856.

Let it be remembered that nearly all the nationalities of the republic have disappeared one by one. The great religious denominations, and religious, eleemosynary, and charitable societies which once flourished under national organizations, and bound our people together in bonds more endearing, if less strong, than a common constitution, common laws and institutions, a common language and history, have almost all been sundered in twain. But one or two religious organizations survive in a national form; and of political institutions, we have only the Federal Government and the Democratic organization, the vitality and integrity of which last, as a national organization, is the problem now in process of solution in the House of Representatives, in the test voting on the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

It cannot be denied that the majority party in the North have ruthlessly, recklessly, and continuously, from first to last, scouted the intersectional pledges of 1850 and 1854. No sooner was the act of 1854 grafted upon the statute-book than they organized a systematic movement to nullify it, break it down and set it at defiance. So far from leaving Kansas to be filled up and peopled by natural emigration, they organized large propagandist companies and large amounts of money capital, for the purpose of sending hireling emigrants into the Territory to vote—not upon their convictions of duty to the country, nor with reference to the interests of the new community, but to vote the sentiments of their New-England employers, in consideration for their transportation to the spot, the livery they wore upon their backs, and the bread of idleness which they ate in their propagandist camps and settlements. Nay, the uniforms which they wore and the camp life they led suggested to their employers a military organization; and propagandism by more than factitious voting—propagandism by force, riot and bloodshed—was the result. Everything that could be done in the Territory, by money or by arms, by the concentrated energy of incorporated capital, or of a drilled soldiery, with SHARPE's rifles and COLT's revolvers in hand; everything that could be done out of the Territory, by wholesale agitation and the most enormous and unblushing system of counterfeit telegraphing and newspaper mendacity, was done, to defeat a quiet and peaceable settlement of the Slavery question by the people of Kansas in their own way, free from outside interference and intrusion, according to the intersectional pledges of 1850 and 1854.

So disgusted have been the respectable portion of the people of Kansas with these shameful proceedings, that, contrary to general expectation, a much larger number of votes were cast for the Slavery clause on the 21st December last at the regular balloting on the Lecompton Constitution, than was expected; and that instrument has thus come before Congress with the Slavery clause, although it is well known that the systematic agitations which have been kept up by the majority party of the North have driven almost every slave out of the Territory.

The Constitution with Slavery has come before Congress under these circumstances. It presents no question of practical advantage to the South, and it is not within the power of the most unblushing mendacity to pretend that the admission of Kansas under it can carry with it any triumph for the South.

But there is more involved than a consideration of sectional advantage or disadvantage. The question is involved whether the enormous frauds and outrages upon the solemn intersectional agreements of 1850 and 1854, which have been perpetrated by the [illegible] majority party, are to be sanctioned or rebuked? The question is involved whether the minority party of the North, which have until now so signally and nobly adhered to and upheld those pledges, will stand to their national principles and party in the final hour which tries men's principles? Nay, there is more involved than even these things.

The honorable Mr. SEWARD boasted in the Senate the other day in the following significant words: "I am very sorry that the health of the honorable Senator from New-Hampshire is less than my own. [illegible] *I regard this battle as already fought.* It is over. All the mistake is that the honorable Senator and others do not know it. *We are fighting for a majority of Free States. There are already sixteen,* [illegible] whatever the Administration may do, or whatever anybody may do—before one year from this time there will be nineteen to fifteen."

The words are true. The Northern States have a majority in every department of the National Government. The question is, how do they intend to use their majority—whether in subordination to the guarantees thrown around the minority section in the Federal Constitution, as insisted upon heretofore by the National Democratic Party; or in ruthless disregard of those guarantees, and in reckless violation of all pledges of faith between sections, as is indicated upon by the Black Republican Party, and indicated by the party's whole course of conduct on the subject of Kansas? That is the question; and the relative strength of the two parties at the North presents a melancholy and ominous indication of the intentions of that section in this regard.

We had a portentous indication of these intentions in the late national election, when all but one Northern State cast a majority of their votes against the party and candidate which supported the great intersectional pledges of 1850 and 1854. A still worse indication even than this we have had here within the few days past. The opposition of the northern majority party to the execution of those pledges was to have been expected. *But the refusal of a portion of the national men of the North to coöperate with their own national organization was unlooked for indeed.* The national party is the only remaining barrier between the majority party of the North, and the Constitution in its integrity and sanctity; and the refusal of a considerable portion of the northern Democratic members *to coöperate with the National Party*—nay, their formal and apparently concerted coalition with the Black Republican Party—*threatens a dismemberment and dissolution of the National Democracy. If persisted in, this movement of Northern Democrats must break down the last remaining national organization of the people of our Union, and must finally sectionalize the politics and political parties of our common country.* The issue, in that event, must be between a majority section and a minority section, a majority of States and a minority of States, a majority sectional party and a minority sectional party—with no guarantee for the independence in the Union of the minority section but the Constitution—with the majority as expressly organized for the abrogation and destruction of that.

We have set down these plain considerations in blunt words, in order that Democratic members might clearly realize the momentous character of the issues now before Congress, and the fearful breakers near which our Federal ship is drifting.

Letter of Governor Wise to the Philadelphia Democratic Anti-Lecompton Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A letter of nearly four columns from Governor WISE, in response to an invitation to attend the Anti-Lecompton meeting held here last evening, will be published in the *Press* to-morrow morning.

Governor WISE says that a careful review of the President's Message constrains him to differ with the President of his choice. He protests against the mode in which the Lecompton Constitution was pretended to be submitted as anti-republican and oppressive, and as offensive to the self-respect and moral sense of a free people.

He admits that the conduct of the Topekaites was violent and unlawful, and that their opponents acted under lawful authority up to the submission of the Constitution to the people. But that has nothing to do with the issue. *Is the Constitution the act and deed of the people, and is the schedule republican?* The wrong of the Topekaites will not justify the wrong of the Lecompton Convention, nor cure the defects of the Lecompton Schedule, which, though providing *for* its ratification or rejection, was submitted for approval alone, without allowing a vote upon its rejection.

He contends that there was obviously a sinister and anti-republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as to part of the Constitution, with no election as to the whole.

He denies the assertion of the President that no people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done. The people were not allowed a fair election at all. A fair election could not be held under the schedule as appears from its face.

He contradicts the President's idea that the admission of Kansas would speedily end the agitation in Congress, and localize it in Kansas. He declares that it never can be local again. It is all-essential that the settlement shall be just, right and equal, and, if not so, it is sure to be mischievous to that party sustaining power without right, and doing wrong that good may come.

The ulterior effect of adopting the Lecompton Constitution will be worse than referring back the question for Territorial decision. It will arraign the Democracy and the South for demanding more than is right; it will return the chalice to our own lips. When the Kansas question again and again arises in our boundless domain of unsettled territories, it will drive away thousands of honest Democrats to raise the Black Republican flag over the capitol in the next struggle for power; and then raise the last dread issue of disunion.

He concluded by addressing the Committee as the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Administration, who have his best wishes and warmest friendship, and when he would save both from danger and defeat. He trusts in their pure and patriotic motives, but he regards much more the Democracy of the South and the Union, and professes anxiety for their fate. For himself, he fears nothing, firmly standing on the right, in spite of friends and foes.

News from Kansas.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS ABOUT THE ELECTION RETURNS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the *Democrat* says that a bill providing for a Constitutional Convention had passed the Kansas Legislature.

Lawrence letters in the Leavenworth papers contain the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners to investigate the election frauds. McLEAN, the Chief Clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, testified to having sent the returns of both elections to Platte City, at CALHOUN's request; that he had not seen them since, and that the Delaware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton. This was doubted, and Sheriff WALKER was dispatched to Lecompton to *search* CALHOUN's *office*, and found buried in the ground under a woodpile *the identical returns* which McLEAN swore to having sent to Platte City.

Governor DENVER, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate examined him, and he swore that they were the same returns that CALHOUN counted on the 14th ult.; that the Delaware Crossing returns were among them, footing up 349 votes.

Previous to this DIFFENDERF had testified to having given the Delaware Crossing return to CALHOUN at Weston subsequent to the count at Lecompton. It was said that evidence would be produced of his preventing CALHOUN from having the returns when he counted the other votes.

Writs had been issued for McLEAN and SHERWOOD, who had fled to escape arrest.

Sale of the Pemberton Mill at Lawrence.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Mr. N. A. THOMPSON sold yesterday, at auction, the Pemberton Mill at Lawrence—six mill powers, the land and buildings, with wheels, shafting, gearing, &c., together with ten boarding houses and four tenements for overseers; to Mr. DAVID NEVINS, for $325,000. There was a large attendance of capitalists interested in manufacturing, and the sale was considered, under the circumstances, as a very good one.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 8.

The schooner *Harkness* has arrived, from Tampico 29th ult. The Government of that State support the Tacubaya plan, while Generals PAREDES and GARZA oppose it. It was reported that a large force was gathering in the vicinity, with the intention of attacking the city should the Government persist in sustaining COMONFORT. A number of tumults have taken place in the State of Tamaulipas, without, however, serious results.

The Hartford County Savings Institution.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The amount of loss to the Hartford County Savings Institution is $173,000. The company have offered a reward of $5,000 for the delivery of the defaulting Treasurer, JOHN W. SEYMOUR, in Hartford. We have reliable information that he was in Columbus, Ga., last Wednesday, traveling South. The institution which he robbed so heavily will be wound up. It has remaining only $225,000 of assets.

The Loss of the Schooner William Cobb.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 8.

An arrival from Old Providence, to-day, brought Captain ENDICOTT, and a portion of the crew of the schooner *William Cobb*, which went ashore on the 2d ult., on the passage from Aspinwall to Attakapas, and was a total loss. All hands saved, and arrived at Dighton, Mass.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Case No. 58.—Isaac M. Fisher *vs.* Jacob H. Halderman, *et al.*—Argument continued.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, has been received. The papers contain no news of interest.

Pennsylvania Politics.

BEDFORD, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Democracy of Bedford County, in mass meeting to-day, adopted strong resolutions sustaining the National and State Administrations.

General Harney at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 8.

General HARNEY and Captains PLEASANTON and BARRITT, U. S. A., arrived to-night from Kansas.

Sullivan the Murderer Sentenced to be Hung.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

DENNIS SULLIVAN, convicted of the murder of JOSHUA HIBBARD, was to-day sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 2d day of April next.

Death of Bishop Waugh.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Bishop WAUGH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in this city this morning.

FROM ALBANY.

General Orders in the House—Chartered Privileges for Binghamton—Pickings for the Senators—A Law College—Report of the Canal Appraisers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

General Order day in the House, and the reference of the Governor's Message the particular matter under consideration. Mr. WOOLFORD, Republican; Mr. CHAMBERS, Democrat; Mr. AUSTIN, Republican; and Mr. DELANEY, Democrat, occupied the time intervening between 11 and 2 o'clock. At the latter hour the Committee of the Whole reported progress, and asked leave to have another talk, which report was accepted and which leave was granted.

IN THE SENATE

There was something more of a show of work.

The citizens of Binghamton had the good sense to remonstrate against being vested with any more charter privileges. It is my experience that village charters were originally designed for the support and profit of police constables, police magistrates, for the increase of taxation and for prodigal expenditures, without corresponding benefits to any.

The Chamber of Commerce remonstrates against restoring to the Common Council the privilege of granting water rights. The resolves have heretofore been published in the TIMES.

Senators are looking after the little pickings with keen optics. One wants to know how many copies of the census are now on hand, and another inquires how many copies of any other State publications may be within reach. I think both of them will pump in vain—that spring has "gin out."

A LAW COLLEGE.

Senator MATHER give notice of a bill to create CHARLES KING, GEORGE WOOD, AMASA J. PARKER, and others, Trustees of an institution to be located in the City of New-York, to be called the New-York Law College. The College is required to admit gratis to all lectures and studies at least five persons, who have distinguished themselves at the Free Academy, and is authorized to confer the degree of Bachelor of Law upon such persons as the curators appointed for that purpose shall designate.

Senator MATHER also gave notice of a bill to provide for paying the Croton Aqueduct Department for the water used at the Sing Sing Prison.

THE RULES

Occupied the Senate for the remainder of the day. I believe they do not vary materially from those of previous years. It is a little remarkable that forty days of the session should have elapsed before the Senate could consider and determine upon the rules which should govern and control its deliberations.

BLEEDING KANSAS

Is not to be considered again until a week from to-morrow. On that day I presume we shall have a vote on Senator DIVEN's resolutions.

THE REPORT OF THE CANAL APPRAISERS

Was submitted to the Senate this morning. It contains some new and interesting statistics, which bring out strongly the extent of the demands which are annually brought against the State by persons claiming to have suffered damage from the State on the line of the Canals. During the past year there were presented to the Appraisers 617 new claims—49 more than were presented the previous year. These claims amounted to $1,050,030 43, and were thus distributed:

Erie Canal Enlargement	$732,580 57
Erie Canal	3,078 40
Champlain Canal	14,000 00
Oswego Canal	69,675 00
Black River Canal	12,636 00
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	17,247 50
Oneida River Improvement	2,070 00
Crooked Lake	9,575 00
Chemung Canal	15,400 38
Genesee Valley Canal	79,800 29
Genesee Valley Canal Extension	62,950 75
Chenango Canal	26,400 00
Total	$1,050,030 43

Of the claims presented, 201 have been heard and determined. The amount claimed by the parties was $848,617 44. The amount awarded on them was $166,032 03, distributed as follows:

Erie Canal Enlargement	$100,373 33
Erie Canal	1,668 40
Champlain Canal	247 50
Oswego Canal	33,436 00
Black River Canal	5,690 75
Cayuga and Seneca	5,474 50
Oneida River Improvement	4,300 00
Chemung Canal	4,630 74
Genesee Valley Canal	[illegible]
Genesee Valley Canal Extension	10,650 45
Total	[illegible]

During the years 1856 and 1857 there were heard and determined claims to the amount of $1,808,316 41—the awards upon which amount to $234,089 14—or about an average of 13 per cent. allowed on the total claimed.

The books do not show the number of claims presented previous to the year 1841. Since that date the number reaches 4,973, with a large tendency to increase. The entire number of claims adjusted since the commencement of the Canals, by the Canal Commissioners and by the Appraisers, reaches 5,114. On these there has been paid $2,808,643 22—as follows:

Erie Canal prior to 1852	$357,738 41
Erie Canal since 1852	32,712 53
Erie Canal Enlargement	1,381,000 23
Champlain Canal	60,020 65
Oswego Canal	94,647 67
Black River	25,421 90
Cayuga and Seneca	32,085 63
Oneida River Improvement	5,673 75
Crooked Lake	828 00
Chemung Canal	21,774 73
Genesee Valley Canal and [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie and Genesee Valley, Enlargement	[illegible]
Chenango Canal	[illegible]
Seneca River Improvement	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

These figures do not include the [illegible] of dollars voted by the Legislature in satisfaction of claims which did not come within the jurisdiction of the appraisers. [illegible] this leak? And if he cannot [illegible] State revenue and the fountain of [illegible] be run dry.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The Committee raised yesterday [illegible] the New-York Tribune [illegible] sons of all parties.

[illegible]

ALBANY, Tuesday [illegible]

The Senate Committee to investigate the slanderous letter of the New-York [illegible] elicited, as to its author. [illegible]

The Superintendent of the Bank Department [illegible] to-day the mortgages of the [illegible] Bank and of the Ontario County Bank of Phelps [illegible] prices.

Ex-President VAN BUREN was in town [illegible] the courtesies of the House were extended to him.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

PETITIONS.

For a more stringent temperance law.

REPORTS.

By Mr. FOOTE, favorably, to amend the charter of the Mechanics' Banking Association, the Market Bank and Grocers' Bank, of New-York.

NOTICES.

By Mr. MATHER, to supply the Sing Sing Prison with Croton water; also, to incorporate the New-York Law College.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MANIERRE, to repeal the law of [illegible] relative to the City Court of Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Charter of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Assembly in Committee of the Whole, Mr. HANFORD in the chair, took up the Governor's Message.

Mr. WALFORD spoke in support of the Message.

The debate was continued by Mr. CHAMBERS, Democrat, and Mr. AUSTIN, Republican. The latter said that he rejoiced at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as it gave the North power to [illegible] everywhere.

After the debate on the Governor's Message, the Speaker presented a communication from the Attorney-General, in reply to a resolution [illegible] was his opinion that the bill [illegible] Oneida to Livingston County, was [illegible] consequently that the apportionment bill [illegible] unconstitutional, so far as Broome and [illegible] Counties were concerned, as without the [illegible] Broome is entitled to two members and [illegible] to only one; also the opinion that the [illegible] can constitutionally amend the apportionment.

No other business of interest was transacted.

ALTERING THE MAPS.

Mr. CRAIN's bill to alter the map [illegible] those parts of One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible] Hundred and Twenty-seventh, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, respectively, between [illegible] and Lawrence streets; and also One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Lawrence-street and Tenth-avenue.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] bill [illegible] of acts relating to the [illegible] May 1, 1858, unless sooner altered, modified or repealed.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. CHILD's bill to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York, divides it by a line running through the centre of West [illegible] Hudson River to the centre of the [illegible] by a line running in a southerly direction [illegible] Fortieth-street, through the centre of [illegible] to West Fourteenth-street. Makes the [illegible] and Twentieth the Eighth Judicial District, [illegible] Justice to be appointed by the Governor [illegible] 1st January, 1859, and thereafter to be elected by the people.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD.

Mr. DELANEY's bill to prohibit the reception of presents by the Police Commissioners and officers of the Metropolitan Police, prohibits the Commissioners and officers, and any member of their families, from receiving presents of any kind, or to hold any real or personal property purchased by any money derived from or subscribed by members of the Police Department, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both. It provides that any Commissioner or officer who shall have received any such gift, or any member of the family, prior to the passage of this act, shall return the same, under a penalty of not less than $500 or more than $2,000, and imprisonment not less than 1 year or more than 5 years. It provides that any member of the force [illegible] such gifts shall be dismissed, and gives half of all penalties recovered under this act to the informer.

Weather Reports.

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 2 P. M.—Barometer [illegible] inches. Thermometer [illegible]. Wind, N. W.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 9.	Wind.	Ther.	Weather.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	27°	[illegible]
Boston, Mass.	A. M.	N. E.	30°	Overcast.
Philadelphia	A. M.	S.	31°	Sprinkling.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	S.	28°	Snowing.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	—	30°	Four inches snow.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. E.	31°	Snowing.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	—	34°	[illegible]
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	37°	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Six inches snow.
Indianap's, Ind.	A. M.	—	42°	Raining.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	45°	Raining.
Washington	A. M.	S.	40°	Hazy.
Hartford, Conn.	A. M.	N. W.	30°	Cloudy.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	N. W.	12°	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis.	A. M.	—	27°	Clear.
Fon du Lac, W.	A. M.	N. E.	14°	Snowing.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	26°	Snowing.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	S. W.	46°	Raining.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	29°	Cloudy, [illegible]
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	—	24°	Cloudy, [illegible]
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M.	—	17°	Cloudy, [illegible]
St. Louis	A. M.	—	32°	Raining.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N.	13°	Snowing.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy.
Nashville, Ten.	A. M.	—	[illegible]	Cloudy.
Rondout, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	[illegible]	Snowing slightly.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	[illegible]	Snowing.
New-Haven, Ct.	P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
Port-a-Basque	P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ma.	P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raining.
Hornellsville	P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me.	P. M.	[illegible]	21°	Snowing.
Charlestown	P. M.	[illegible]	—	Clear and cold.
Sackville, N. B.	P. M.	W.	[illegible]	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	S. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland, Me.	P. M.	—	—	[illegible]
Albany, N. Y.	P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Snowing hard.
Schenectady	P. M.	S. E.	[illegible]	Raining hard.
Washington	P. M.	S.	[illegible]	Hazy.
Pittsburg, Penn.	P. M.	—	[illegible]	Raining hard.
Philadelphia	P. M.	S. W.	40½°	Cloudy.

Destructive Fire in New-Orleans.

The losses by the fire of Jan. 31 in New-Orleans, (reported by telegraph,) were as follows:

Magazine-street Market, corner of Magazine and St. Mary's streets—loss $15,000; [illegible] dry goods store—stock valued at $4,000—insured [illegible]; a coffee house kept by J. HARE; J. [illegible] dry goods store in St. Mary's-street—stock insured for [illegible]; a grocery, kept by J. [illegible]—stock small; a house partly occupied by a shoemaker named [illegible], and the remainder by a milliner named Mrs. [illegible]; a grocery kept by F. [illegible], valued at $4,000. Eight tenements known as Hastings's Row, occupied by A. OLIVA, cigar-maker; JOHN [illegible], [illegible] ———, daguerreotypist; M. GOSS, confectioner; Mrs. VAUX, dry goods dealer; J. HARE, grocery; [illegible]ler; Mrs. JENNINGS, milliner; and Mrs. [illegible], milliner. The row was insured by the owner. Total loss, about $40,000.

YOUNG WOMEN FOR THE WEST.—[illegible] young women, under the auspices of the Women's Protective Emigration Society, left the City by the Erie Railroad, at 5 o'clock last evening, for homes in Indiana and Illinois. They were accompanied by Miss [illegible], the Society's locating agent, and they turned their faces Westward full of hope and courage for the new life that awaits them. They had a few parting words of [illegible] from Mr. [illegible], and went away bearing the good wishes of all who saw them.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Speech of Hon. Frederick P. Stanton

Delivered at the Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Philadelphia, Feb. 8.

From the Philadelphia Press.

[illegible] I regret that Governor Walker has not [illegible] the city, for two reasons: first, because [illegible] a much [illegible] of the subjects which are before [illegible] and again, because [illegible] upon me a task very different from [that which] I had supposed I should be called upon [illegible].

I proposed, however, to give you such plain and [illegible] in reference to the affairs [illegible] I have been an humble [illegible] to give you at least my view of [illegible].

[illegible] complain of any act of the Executive [illegible] toward myself. I do not [illegible] any exposition of my own conduct or defence of myself, except so far as it may be necessary to elucidate the subject which is at this time before you and before the whole [country].

[illegible] necessary, on the present occasion, for [me to go] back and enter upon the history of Kansas during the time anterior to that when Gov. Walker and myself, as Governor and Secretary of [the Territory], went upon the mission which [illegible] for the country which we propose to serve [illegible].

[illegible] I go back to the Democratic platform adopted in 1856 at Cincinnati, for the purpose of [illegible] the principles [illegible] Mr. Buchanan, not merely Governor Walker, not merely all who [had anything] to do with the administration [illegible] either Mr. Buchanan or Gov. [Walker, but] the whole Democratic Party were pledged—the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as understood by the Democratic Party, as proclaimed by their representatives in Cincinnati in 1856. [Applause.]

[You] will pardon me if I undertake to state [what] many of you—and perhaps, all of you—know, that before Governor Walker and myself would accept these positions, (not positions [illegible] sought, but positions which we were required to take,) there was a distinct and unequivocal understanding of the policy that was to be pursued during the administration of Governor Walker and of myself, so far as the Secretary of the Territory had anything to do with the administration of its affairs. In the conferences between the President and Governor Walker and myself, and in the published instructions of Governor Walker and myself (which I hold in my hand) these [principles] were distinctly avowed—so distinctly [that it] seems to me impossible that any misunderstanding should exist in the mind of any one who will give proper attention to them.

I do not intend to weary you by reading long extracts from public documents; but there are in [those] instructions some expressive words, which, [illegible] contain everything—not only the [illegible] the whole substance of popular sovereignty [illegible] the right of the people of the States of this Union to form their own institutions and to [regulate] their own Government.

[In the] first letter of instructions to Governor Walker (a copy of which was sent to me, for my [guidance] when I preceded him to the Territory of [Kansas] as acting Governor,) Gen. Cass, writing [under] the dictation of the President of the United [States], instructed us in this language:

"[illegible] sacred right of each individual must be protected, and that being accomplished, nothing can be [illegible] leave the people of the Territory, free [illegible] to decide their own destiny for themselves."

And again:

"[illegible] such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

For my part, gentlemen, when I undertook that mission I held these principles to be sacred; I held them to be fundamental; I held them to be the only possible talisman by which the difficulties in that unfortunate Territory could be made to vanish forever—by which quiet could be restored and the people clothed with all the rights which [illegible] under the Constitution of the United States and by the organic act establishing the Territorial Government.

[It is] very true, as I have stated on other occasions, that when I went to the Territory I supposed that the single question of Slavery was the [only] one of interest to the people of Kansas, and [that] the fair settlement of that single question would be perfectly satisfactory to them. But I soon found this to be a great mistake. I soon [found] that the difficulties lay far deeper in the popular mind than this. I found that they affected the very Government itself—affected the whole machinery of the territorial organization. I found the people of that unhappy Territory in a state of [illegible] dissatisfaction—ready, upon the slightest provocation, to break out into civil war. I do not [deny] the statements which have been made in the [special] message of the President of the United States in reference to the rebellious disposition of the people of Kansas during the administration of Governor Walker, and of myself, when I acted in the character of Governor. But in order to do justice to the people of Kansas, (whether Democrats or Republicans, Pro-Slavery men or Anti-Slavery men)—in order to obtain the truth, and the whole truth—in order to do justice to my own conscience—it is necessary, it is right, it is just to go behind this fact, and ascertain how far the people of Kansas were justifiable—and if not justifiable, how far they were excusable—in the position of hostility which they assumed against the Territorial Government.

I do not, my fellow countrymen, stand here to-night to justify the conduct of the people who have resisted the Territorial Government. I do not stand here to apologize for any of the acts of violence, and outrage, and wrong which may have been committed on the one side or the other. But I do believe and maintain that in order to give you a fair exposition of the facts, it is necessary that you should know and appreciate the circumstances under which they acted—the complaints they made—the wrongs they suffered, if they did suffer wrongs.

The substance of the complaints made by the people of the Territory, when I arrived in Kansas, was that they had had no fair participation—[illegible] no participation whatever—in the Government of the Territory which was established over them. I found there intelligent men from [almost] every State in the Union—men from your own great conservative State. I found them settled upon their farms—intelligent, industrious, sober, good citizens, desirous of peace and order. Yet I found them denouncing the Territorial organization—many of them declaring that they would never yield obedience to it. And why? The simple answer offered was, as I have already stated, that they had been by violence and fraud excluded from any fair participation in the election of the officers of the Territory—in other words, that the Legislature of the Territory had not been elected by the people of the Territory, but that the House of Representatives and the Council had been elected by the population of a neighboring [State], by fraud and outrages which left to the people of the Territory no possible opportunity of controlling their own affairs in their own way, under the Territorial organization.

[Such was their] complaint. I did not know certainly how much truth there might be in these complaints. But it was certainly an astonishing thing, [and] calculated to arrest the attention of any man or any public officer who desired to do [justice] to the whole country—to see the great [masses] of the population of the Territory resisting [the] laws, refusing obedience to them upon the [ground] (which doubtless they sincerely believed) that those laws had been unjustly imposed upon [them].

Under these circumstances, Governor Walker [illegible] as Governor, and I, in his absence [illegible] Territory, as acting Governor, with the [illegible] and authority—had the unlimited control [of a] detachment of the army of the United States which was within the Territory. When I say "[the unlimited control,]" I mean unlimited so far as the law allowed the use of the forces for the purposes for which they were required; that is to say, the officers of the army were left no discretion, but were bound to obey the command of the [illegible], the whole responsibility resting upon [illegible], and not upon the military officer. We did [know], as any man having the same opportunity would necessarily have known—that a [illegible] of the people entertained these sentiments in reference to the Territorial Government. In fact there was not the slightest [concealment]. Three or four or five to one of the people told us to our face that they would not obey the laws, because, as they said, those laws were imposed upon them by illegitimate authority; they had been defrauded and cheated, and they would not submit.

In this state of things, Governor Walker and myself, generally in company, went among the people for the purpose of listening to their complaints, of ascertaining their sentiments, their wants; and we endeavored to persuade them as peaceable American citizens to submit to the laws until they could right themselves at the ballot-box. I was astounded when they laughed in my face with scorn and mockery at the very mention of the ballot-box. They said that the local officers were the merest and most unscrupulous partisans, utterly dishonest in these matters of public elections; and that if their neighbors of Missouri did not come into the Territory for the purpose of out-voting them, these officers would cheat and defraud them by forged votes made for that purpose.

I confess that I could not believe these things. I did not know certainly whether such things had transpired before in the history of that Territory. But Governor Walker and myself, in the strongest language we could command, in the most earnest manner, pledged reputation, honor, everything, that at the ensuing elections they should have a fair chance at the ballot-box. [Great applause.] We pledged our sacred honor, that so far as we had anything to do with it, no fraud, no trick, no legerdemain—nothing which we could reach should succeed to deprive them of the sacred right of managing their own affairs by their own votes. [Cheers.]

Especially did we say that the Convention which was about to be elected—as we said afterwards, when it was about to assemble—ought, in our judgment, to submit the Constitution which might be framed, to the vote of the people. We appealed to the instructions of the President of the United States; we appealed to that solemn understanding which had been had between the President and Governor Walker and myself, not only upon these instructions, but in the interviews had before we went to the Territory—we appealed to these, and told the people of Kansas that we should be supported in that position by the President of the United States and his Cabinet. I think we had a right to give this assurance to the people of Kansas; I think we were justified by the letter of the instructions given us by the President; I think it was no unlawful or improper interference with the affairs of the people of that Territory for Governor Walker and myself to assure the people that the Convention certainly ought, and probably would, submit the Constitution to the people.

But Gov. Walker, in his celebrated Topeka speech, made at a very early day after his arrival in the Territory, went further, and said that if the Constitution should not be submitted to the people he would join them, the people, in all lawful opposition to its adoption by Congress, and would assist them, by every lawful means in his power, to prevent the imposition upon them of a constitutional instrument upon whose character they had had no opportunity to decide. I think that these assurances on our part were in strict conformity with the position of the President and his instructions to us.

But whether they were or not, one thing is certain (for I hold in my hand now the documentary proof), that not a single position of this kind was taken by Gov. Walker, during his whole administration of the affairs of that Territory, that was not immediately or soon afterwards communicated directly to the President of the United States.

Gov. Walker informed the President that he had told the people of the Territory that they ought to be permitted to vote upon the Constitution, and that he would oppose it if it were not submitted to the people. I could show you, by reading from this document, that that is repeated over and over and over again in Gov. Walker's dispatches to General Cass, and to the President of the United States.

But in all the correspondence of the State Department or the President of the United States with Governor Walker, not one word is to be found of reproof or dissent from these positions assumed by him, and Mr. Buchanan suffered him to go before the people of Kansas, and in his name and by his authority, following his instructions to the letter, to assure the people that they ought to have the right to vote upon their Constitution; and if that right was not allowed them, that the Constitution ought to be rejected, and, in so far as he could bring it about, that it should be rejected. I do not say, gentlemen, that Mr. Buchanan pledged his honor to this, but I do say that Governor Walker pledged his, and pledged mine, with the full knowledge of the President, and without any dissent or reproof on his part. [Cheers.]

I think if it was possible to investigate this subject, if it would be respectful to the President (and certainly I do not mean to be disrespectful to him here in his own State, before this intelligent audience, in the city of Philadelphia) to ascertain the facts, it would appear that he had said to a hundred individuals that he approved the course of Governor Walker up to a certain time, when, perhaps, in his judgment, it became necessary, for the good of the country, [laughter,] to modify his position. [Continued laughter and applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, there are several things to be taken into consideration as we go along with this narrative, which are extremely important, although they may seem to be small in themselves. When we first commenced this series of addresses to the people of Kansas, for the purpose of communing with them and ascertaining their complaints and their wants, a minority (and a very small minority it was) that had possession of the Territorial Government became extremely restless, and in murmurs and low tones, at first, complained, and afterwards denounced Governor Walker, for having intercourse with Black Republicans. They did not wish us to go amongst the people, and it was very evident they did not wish the people to vote, because they knew perfectly well that if the people could be prevailed upon peaceably to go to the polls and deposit their votes upon the pending question, whether it was for officers, or anything else, that they would be voted down, and would lose their power. Hence it was they complained, in the first instance, at every step taken with a view of conciliating the people, and bringing them back to a recognition of the law.

Having the army, or that portion of it which was in Kansas at our command—feeling it to be our duty, under the circumstances, to maintain order, and even to enforce existing laws, inasmuch as they evidently were laws, and bound to be enforced until they were legally altered at the ballot-box—we on all occasions informed the people of our determination to maintain the laws, but at the same time to protect them from wrong, whether threatened by intruders from other States, or by a falsification of the records and the poll-books from fraudulent voting, and every other kind of fraud it was in our power to reach.

I do not believe it ever was the intention of Governor Walker—it certainly never was mine—to occupy a place in the Territorial Government of Kansas and see frauds, wrongs and outrages perpetrated at the ballot-box or elsewhere and continue to enforce upon the people the laws thus maintained. I say here to-night that I would have resigned my commission—I would have thrown it in the face of the authorities at Washington [applause]—if I had understood, or thought, that I should be required to continue the same state of things in Kansas which had existed there previous to my arrival.

I would never have consented to become the instrument of oppressing the people, Black Republicans or anything else which they might be, [cheers] by maintaining a Government of the minority, by force and by means of the Army of the United States. One fact is beyond all dispute—that since I have been in Kansas, and so far as I have known anything of her history, the Government there has been the Government of the minority. [Applause.] It is true that the vast majority of the people, upon several occasions, have refused to participate in elections. They have stood off and said, "We have no lot or part in the proceeding; we have no confidence in them; we know we cannot get justice, and therefore we turn away from them and will have nothing to do with them." Whatever may be the truth in regard to the complaints of the people of Kansas, it certainly was a lamentable state of affairs, which must have been the consequence of some great wrong, real or imaginary, inducing the people thus to refuse to participate in their own government at the very time when they were clamoring for the opportunity to govern themselves. You are aware that I went to the Territory about the middle of April.

When I went there the census which had been prescribed by law, passed the Winter before, authorizing the assemblage of a Convention, was in process of being taken. The returns were to be made to the Secretary by the 1st of May, and the apportionment was then to be made by the Governor, and the election was to take place on the 15th of June.

I arrived there just about the conclusion of the taking of the census, and I learned that the great mass of the Republicans, or, more properly speaking, the Free-State men of the Territory, had refused to participate in the process of taking the census. By the terms of the law, it is true, they were not required to have any active agency in it; it was made the duty of the Territorial officers of the Territory—of the sheriffs of the different counties—to take the census of all the inhabitants; [illegible] learned that the Free-State men complained loudly and bitterly that they had been denied a registration. Their names were not upon the lists, although in many instances they were well known to the community, and of prominence and respectability, who could not have been unknown to the officers whose duty it was to take the census. It is equally true that the Probate Judges were required to correct the census lists, and these individuals, whose names were omitted, if they had the curiosity to examine, had also the opportunity to go to the Probate Judges and inform them of the omission, and ask that their names should be put upon the registry. But they did not choose to do this, and a very imperfect registration of the people of the counties in which the registration was attempted was made. There are thirty-eight counties, including the distant county of Arrapahoe, in the Territory of Kansas.

The main population of these counties lie on the borders of the Territory adjacent to the State of Missouri. It is in these border counties that the Pro-Slavery men had almost their entire strength; in the interior of the State, the great mass of the people, with but few exceptions, were men from the great Northern States of the Union, with occasionally men from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, and very much to my astonishment, many of these latter in favor of making Kansas a Free State. [Great applause.] In nineteen of these interior counties there was no attempt whatever made to take the census, or obtain registration of the names of the people, and in the other nineteen there was but an imperfect registration obtained, because I learned that in some of these counties the people had opposed the taking of the census because they were opposed to the execution of the law. In Anderson County I was informed by Judge Wilson that he had been expelled from the County where he was Probate Judge and would have had the census taken in the absence of the Sheriff, but many of the people informed me that his statement was not true, and that they did not resist having the census taken, but actually desired to be registered in order that they might vote; and afterwards the people of this County did make a registration of their own electing delegates to the Convention, who asked to be admitted to seats in that body, but were refused by the sixty members who were elected under the law. In other counties, to my certain knowledge, the failure to take a complete registration, or any registration at all, was the fault of the officers, and not the fault of the people.

When it became my duty to make the apportionment for delegates to the Convention, I did not know the real state of things in these counties, and it was impossible for me to know it. I was recently in the Territory. I had arrived there in the middle of April, and the returns had been made to me from the first to the middle of May, and after I had received all these returns which actually came in, being the imperfect registration of nineteen counties, I waited with great anxiety to receive the returns from other counties. I waited until the last minute that I thought it safe to wait, before making the apportionment, in order that the election might take place at the time required by law; but no further returns coming in, I felt it to be my duty to make the apportionment for delegates to the Convention, upon such returns as I had received. That was my duty under the law. I really did not know what was the condition of things in these counties. I did not know whether there were any officers there. I knew the Legislature had appointed such officers, but the counties were distant from my residence, and it was impossible for me, within the time allowed by law, to see, or ascertain whether they had discharged, or attempted to discharge, their duties. I was utterly in the dark in reference to the true state of affairs when I made the apportionment. The sixty delegates to the Convention, therefore, were apportioned among the nineteen counties, composing one-half of the Territory, from which the imperfect registration had been obtained. It has been said in the Territory, by the opponents of my party, (if I could be said to have a party in that Territory,) that I ought not to have made the apportionment until I had received the returns from every county. But the law required that the election should take place on the 15th of June, and I did not know what number of people there were in these counties, and could not know anything about the fact. I did not know that there was a sufficient number of people in those counties to justify me in withholding the apportionment which I was directed to make by law. As I have stated, I waited until the last hour, anxious that Governor Walker should arrive in the Territory, and I should have his advice; but he did not come there until the 27th of May, and the election taking place on the 15th of June, and ten days' notice was to be given in every county, and the information was to be distributed from the centre to the extremities of the Territory within the period between the 27th of May and the 15th of June, so that delay was impossible. I did my duty; but I say to you here to-night, that if I had supposed, or, to be more particular, if I had known at that time the real state of affairs in the nineteen counties, in which no registration had taken place, and if I had supposed it possible that the Convention elected by the other nineteen counties, under those circumstances, could have refused, supported by any respectable authority in or out of the Territory, to submit the Constitution to the people, I never would have made that apportionment. [Cheers.]

I would have suffered the whole law to fail, because, in my judgment, by the proceedings which have subsequently taken place, the law has been made an engine of wrong and oppression; and I never would have been the instrument of imposing such a Constitution upon the people of any State or Territory in this Union. [Immense applause.] It was not in the power of Gov. Walker, with all his persuasive eloquence, to inspire the people of Kansas with confidence sufficient to go into the election, on the 15th day of June, for delegates to the Convention. I believe that if prior to that time a fair registration had been made of the voters of the Territory, that Gov. Walker would have induced the people to go into that election. But it was not made—the people said that the great mass of their number had no power or right to vote, because their names had not been registered, and the comparatively few who had been registered refused to separate from the members of their own party who had been excluded. They did not go into the election on the 15th of June, and the consequence was, that out of the 9,250 voters, whose names had been registered, the sixty delegates who framed the Lecompton Constitution received and were elected by less than 2,000 votes. [Laughter.] There were in all about 2,200 votes cast, and of these the successful candidates received 1,800, which, upon an average, was about thirty votes a piece. [Laughter.] I confess to you that it never occurred to me as a thing probable, or even possible, that these 60 men, thus having placed in their hands the interests of a people of that character, could have dreamed of refusing to submit their work to the great masses who had no participation, or opportunity to participate, in their election. I did not dream of that contingency, much less did I ever suppose that any respectable authority outside of Kansas, or even in Kansas, would seriously have contended for such a proposition; least of all could I have supposed that, with the instructions of the President before me, he could have been found at this time proclaiming to the Congress of the United States, and to the world, that this Constitution ought to be adopted by Congress, and fastened upon the people against their express and unequivocal protest. [Applause.]

There is another little piece of history connected with this matter which serves to show the real state of things in that Territory at that time. Towards the middle of August, or the first of September, when the October election was coming on, it became apparent that Governor Walker's efforts were about to be successful in influencing the great mass of the people of the Territory to go quietly and peaceably to the ballot-box, under his pledge that they should have a fair chance to vote; and the minority, who had controlled the Government, saw that in this event their power would be utterly gone. It was then that this celebrated tax question was raised. The people of the Territory, in resisting the laws, had refused to participate in the operation of other parts of the Government. In many sections of the Territory no assessment had been made and no taxes could be paid. Some years previous a law had been passed requiring a tax qualification of every voter, but the Legislature of 1857, in the plainest and most distinct manner, repealed this law, and it was no longer, in the judgment of the best lawyers in the Territory, one of the requirements of the law that a man should have paid a tax in order to qualify himself as a voter. The minority insisted that this old repealed law was still in force, and they procured the opinions of one of the United States Judges and the United States District Attorney to that effect, and they called upon the Governor and the Judges of election to enforce it and issued circulars to them, in which they advised them to exclude from the polls every man who had not paid tax. The effect of this would have been to exclude probably nine-tenths of the people of the Territory from voting, and the Government would have still remained with the minority, and they would have been maintained. There would have been by this policy no possibility of ever bringing the difficulties in Kansas to a close.

Then it was that Governor Walker appealed to the President of the United States, giving his opinion that this tax law had been repealed. The President of the United States, with the sanction of his whole Cabinet, agreed with Gov. Walker, maintaining that the tax law had been repealed, and that the tax qualification no longer existed, and ought no longer to be enforced in the elections there.

I mention these facts to show the difficulties under which we labored, the devices resorted to on the part of the minority to maintain the power which they had obtained—I will not say, gentlemen, by the means alleged by the great mass of the people, who, on that account, refused to participate in the Government; but by some means or other, fair or foul, the great majority of the people withheld all support, all countenance from the Territorial Government. The first—the absolutely most important and indispensably essential thing to enable the people to get control of their own affairs—was to remove these difficulties and embarrassments in order that they might at the polls assert their rights. It is true that up to the time of the October election I could not believe—I did not altogether believe—that the complaints of the people of Kansas were just—were true. No man could have credited the outrages which they asserted had been perpetrated upon them. But immediately after the October election had transpired, when the minority which had had entire control of the Government from its inception, saw that the power was about to depart from them, I was astounded—my eyes were opened—when I received at the Executive office in Lecompton the celebrated returns from Oxford and McGhee. [Laughter and applause.]

I found the return from Oxford to be a roll of paper 40 or 50 feet long, containing names as thick as they could be written. [Laughter.] In utter astonishment I took it and rolled it along the floor; it extended from one end of the building in which the office was to the other; it came from a county in which I had been, and where afterwards I went with Governor Walker to ascertain something about the facts. I knew that Johnson County was very largely occupied by Indian reservations, upon which there could be no voters; I knew that the rest of the land in that county was comparatively unsettled. But when I went into the county, passing down one of the main roads through it, I was still more astonished to find that I would sometimes ride ten miles without finding a single house upon the road! Looking over these beautiful, undulating prairies at the distant hills, I would once in four or five miles see a little clump of cabins, probably four or five cabins upon as many quarter-sections of land; and upon going up to these cabins, I would find some of them without roofs, without doors, without windows, without chimneys—and this when Winter was approaching. This was the county from one single precinct of which 1,628 votes had been returned! [Great laughter and applause.]

Governor Walker and I went to the village of Oxford. We found there a half-dozen houses. This was separated by a single street from a little village called Santa Fé, in the State of Missouri. We went over there and talked with the people. We said to them, (without telling them who we were or what we were after,) "Why you must have had a great crowd here last Monday." They would say, "Well, I don't know; I didn't see any very great crowd." "How many people did you see here about that time?" "Well, there might have been fifty or sixty—there might have been as many as a hundred on the first day of the election," (for it was held open for two days.) Some of them told us they had heard the officers at the window, on the second day, crying out almost the whole day, calling upon voters to come forward, and yet nobody came. But in the meantime the clerks were busy, or somebody else was busy, in writing up 1,628 names upon that long roll of paper.

It was perfectly plain, therefore, that this was a great, a momentous fraud; and from that day to this no one in that country has seriously attempted to maintain that it was not. As you all know, those returns were rejected for informality in the returns themselves. Shortly after there came from another county, in a distant part of the Territory, McGhee County, similar returns of about 1,200 votes. These were still more informal, and we rejected them, because we knew perfectly well that they were of the same character. I have not a doubt that if Governor Walker and myself (for it was my duty as Secretary to act upon them as well as his duty as Governor) had winked at this fraud—if we had overlooked the informality of the affair—if we had stood upon technicalities, and said that we could not go behind the returns, I have not a doubt that as many more would have been brought in from other parts of the Territory, in order to elect a member of Congress, as well as the whole Legislature. Johnson County was at that time attached to Douglas County, which had a very large *bona fide* population, and by this tremendous fraud at Oxford eight Representatives and two or three Councilmen were given to the minority, throwing the majority of the Legislature into their hands. Their purpose was still to maintain the power of the minority by these immense frauds.

I now discovered, for the first time, to my entire satisfaction, why it was that the great mass of the people of the Territory had been dissatisfied with their Government and were ready to rebel and to throw it off. There never was a moment during my residence in the Territory of Kansas that the people would not have rejected their Government—utterly overthrown it, destroyed it, but for the power of the United States army within the Territory.

The Convention met in October to prosecute its work. The members of this Convention were elected by, and represented, a small minority of Pro-Slavery men—they represented scarcely anybody else.

Governor Stanton had confidently expected, he said, that the Convention would have framed that Constitution fairly and properly—that they would have submitted it to the people entire, and that they would have permitted them, by a separate and distinct vote, to determine whether or not they would have Slavery within the State. But, to his great regret and mortification, when they concluded their work, he saw upon the face of the instrument prepared by them, the plainest indications of predetermination and precontrivance for continuing the control of the minority by the same means by which it had been maintained from the beginning.

They based the apportionment to the County of Johnson upon the fraudulent returns given at Oxford in the October election. To that almost uninhabited county they gave two Senators out of thirteen, and four Representatives out of thirty-nine. The great preponderance of Representatives was given to the border counties of Missouri. And in providing for the vote upon the Constitution they required no qualification for voters except the fact of *inhabitancy on the day of the election*.

Governor Stanton said he conscientiously believed that the great mass of the people of Missouri had nothing to do with these shameless violations of law and right in the Territory of Kansas. Those who did participate in them were comparatively few, and were the worst part of the border population—politicians of the lowest, most unscrupulous character.

He had opposed the Lecompton Constitution, not only because he maintained the right of the people to vote upon their fundamental law, but because he saw in that instrument itself the most unjust, the most unfair of all possible provisions. In the schedule to the Constitution, they profess, in a certain way, to submit it to the adoption or rejection of the people; yet they afterwards qualify the matter in such a manner as to give them only the power to vote upon a single feature of the instrument—for the Constitution with Slavery, or for the Constitution without Slavery; but for the Constitution at all events, and under all circumstances.

The President of the United States, in his special message, had declared that the people of the Territory had a fair opportunity to decide whether the State should be a Slave State or a Free State. Without intending to impugn the motives of the President, far less to question his veracity, Governor Stanton felt bound to say that the statement was in his judgment utterly incorrect.

He would make the same declaration to an audience of Southern men. Leaving out of view the mode in which the Constitution was submitted, that single question upon which they might vote was not presented fairly. The people could merely determine whether or not they would permit the introduction of *more* slaves into the Territory; for the right of those already in the Territory could not be interfered with. I should blush, said the speaker, to present in this way such a question as this to any community upon this continent, and say that it fairly presented to them the question whether they should live under a State Government with Slavery or with no Slavery. [Great applause.]

If the people of Kansas had been fairly dealt with, he did not believe they would have thought for a moment of confiscating the property of the slaveholders in the Territory; they would have dealt with them generously.

It had been said that the sole object of the people of Kansas in demanding the right to vote upon their Constitution was to vote it down, right or wrong. Mr. S. did not believe the assertion. Some such there might have been, but such was not the sentiment of the people. The men who have a deep interest in the prosperity of the country were disposed to take the Constitution and vote upon it on its merits.

The Convention understood the will of the people perfectly well; and it was because they understood the will of the people, and because they had designs in express opposition to it, that they refused to submit the Constitution to the people.

When the Convention framed this Constitution, and presented it to the people in the manner they did, you may naturally suppose that there was the most intense and dangerous excitement throughout the Territory. The effect of such proceedings on the part of the Convention, and the gigantic frauds which were perpetrated at the elections on the 21st of December and 4th of January, was to throw power into the hands of the worst agitators in the Territory, and to give them a voice and influence by which they could rouse the people, and drive them to madness. They did arouse them, and it was well understood, leaking out as it did from their secret conclaves, that they entertained the fixed purpose by force, if necessary, to remove not only the president of the Convention, but every other man of that body who was clothed with power, under the Constitution, to carry out its provisions. It happened, before these difficulties became so great, that Gov. Walker left the Territory by permission of the President of the United States for the purpose of consulting with the President and his Cabinet in reference to these very matters. We thought that his presence was necessary in Washington City, and upon his departure I was for the second time clothed with the whole power of the executive of the Territory, under the organic law. The people in great masses and the Legislature that had been elected with almost a unanimous voice, called upon me to convene the Legislature in order that they might take such steps as they could to counteract the misfortune which they conceived was about to befall them in the adoption of this Constitution. [Applause.] I did not doubt for a moment that five to one of the people in Kansas were against the Constitution—deliberately, formally, and determinedly. I knew it, for their people themselves had told me so. I saw them in the masses, I heard them in their public meetings, and of them through their representatives—everywhere they proclaimed their determination not to submit to the imposition of this Constitution.

What was I to do under the circumstances? What might I, too, have done? You all know what I did. I took the responsibility of calling the Legislature together. [The speaker was here interrupted by a burst of enthusiasm such as we have never before witnessed.] And if, under the same circumstances, I was to be placed there again, I would repeat my action though a thousand scaffolds stared me in the face. [Cheer after cheer here went up for Stanton, and a man in the crowd observed, "These are regular old Jackson times."]

I did not ask Mr. Buchanan to send me to Kansas. He requested me to go there, and I hold in my hand a letter from General Cass, in which he acknowledges the personal sacrifice I made in accepting the appointment, and the favor, which he does me the honor to say I had done the Administration in accepting it. I do not stand here to-night to complain that I have been deprived of a paltry office which I never sought, and from which I never expected or received any personal advantages; but I do stand here with that sort of pride in my heart which makes it incumbent upon me, in my judgment, to defend that action for which I have been censured by the highest authority in the land, and appeal to a generous people to sustain me. [Applause.] I feel very proud that here, in the President's own State, among his friends, in this sea of upturned faces, I find that justification which I always hoped to find, and believed I would find, among the people of the United States. [Cheers.]

Suppose that any State in this Union—your own State of Pennsylvania, for instance—should call a Convention to make a new Constitution; and suppose, for the sake of the argument, that, in express terms, the people clothed that Convention with power to frame a Constitution for them, and to put it in operation without submitting it to a vote of the people. If that Convention, after being thus authorized, should go to work and frame a Constitution, the provisions of which were utterly obnoxious to the people of Pennsylvania, or four-fifths of them, and the people, under these circumstances, should rise up as one man, and demand of your Governor that he should call the Legislature together for the purpose of taking some means to prevent this wrong; that the Legislature was convened, as in the case of Kansas, and a large majority of the people of the State had voted under the law of the Legislature against the adoption of the Constitution; is there any State in the Union who would hold that that Constitution was binding upon the people of Pennsylvania? [Cries of no, no.] Would you, as Pennsylvanians, submit to that Constitution? [Cries of no, never.] The case is exactly that of Kansas, except that the latter is not near as strong a one for the Administration. The people of that Territory had provided for a Convention, but they had not clothed them with power to put the Constitution they agreed upon in operation without submitting it to the people. But the Convention attempted to assume the power, and after the Legislature had been called together for the purpose of preventing it, and had authorized an election on the 4th of January, at which more than ten thousand votes were cast against it, the President tells us that he has no official information of that vote. I doubt not that the President's statement is correct; but I tell you that I was present on the 13th or 14th of January when Governor Denver, my successor, formally, in the presence of the Speaker of the House and the President of Councils opened the votes and counted ten thousand of them, and it was then well understood that a considerable number of precincts had not yet sent in returns. Since that time I have seen by the newspapers that the vote had reached twelve thousand. The whole vote of the election of the 21st of December held by the authority of the Convention, both for and against the Slavery clause in the Constitution, was 6,700, and at least one-half of that was utterly fraudulent, as is known and will be acknowledged by every fair, intelligent and candid man in the Territory and on the borders of Missouri, whilst it is evident that on the 4th of January there were from ten to twelve thousand votes cast against the Constitution.

I have heard no charge of fraud against the party who polled this large vote against the Constitution. Even if these gentlemen had been as ready to commit fraud as the other party, there was no necessity for it, and certainly they showed a disposition not to do it, because they threw around the law every possible guard which was necessary to secure honesty.

The real vote of the whole Pro-Slavery Party could not be, Mr. S. thought, more than 3,000 or 3,500; that of the Free-State men was from 12,000 to 15,000.

The President had said in his special message that when a Constitution was presented to Congress, it was only necessary to inquire whether its *form* is republican. The speaker thought the word *form* in the Constitution of the United States had a more extensive import than some were disposed to give it. He thought that not only *in form*, but in substance, it should be republican.

It is against all Democratic principle said Mr. S.; against all correct views of Government; against the true principle of popular sovereignty under our institutions, that Congress should, under present circumstances, accept the Lecompton Constitution, and force Kansas into the Union under it.

A recent proceeding in the House of Representatives has put this thing to a very severe test—nothing less than the *experimentum crucis*; and that is the resolution of Mr. Harris to refer the Lecompton Constitution to a Committee of fifteen, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances under which it was formed. It was proposed on the other hand, by the friends of the Administration, and I am sorry to say the great mass of the Democratic Party, that it should be referred to the Committee on Territories, it being perfectly well-known that the great majority of that Committee, as I understand, were prepared to force the Constitution through by any and every means consistent with parliamentary rule, supposing they had the majority. A Committee, raised under Mr. Harris' resolution would, by parliamentary usage, necessarily have on it a majority opposed to the Constitution, or at least in favor of investigating the circumstances under which it was formed. It was a very hard test for these gentlemen who were disposed to vote for the Constitution, under all circumstances, without inquiry; for if they rejected Mr. Harris' resolution, it would have been evident that they were afraid of investigation; if they adopted it, all these monstrous frauds would be brought to light. I am happy to [illegible] that by a vote of one hundred and [illegible] to one hundred and [illegible] in the House of Representatives [illegible] the Lecompton Constitution has gone to the select Committee of fifteen.

Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The following letter from Gov. Walker was also read at the same meeting:

Hoboken, N. J., [illegible] o'clock, Feb. 8, 1858.

Dear Sir: In consequence of my absence from New-York, I only heard a few moments since, that Monday, the 8th of this month, was fixed as the day for the meeting, at Philadelphia, of that portion of her indomitable Democracy opposed to forcing the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas. I supposed it was later. My engagements at New-York are so imperative as to prevent my absence from the city, but my whole heart will be with you on this occasion. As a native of the glorious Keystone State, as a graduate of her noble old University at Philadelphia, where have been spent so many happy days of my youth and manhood, I look to this great meeting with the deepest interest. In your city stands the Hall of Independence, and there, on the 4th of July, 1776, was first promulgated the great truth, that all free government is based upon "*the consent of the governed*." Let this truth be inscribed on your banners and written on your hearts. Let it be proclaimed by you that this great principle shall neither be evaded by technical quibbles, nor subverted by frauds and forgeries.

The real question is this, Is the Lecompton Constitution founded on the consent of the people of Kansas? You know it is not, and therefore any act of Congress adopting this Constitution, is not *admitting* a State on the request of her people into the Union, in accordance with the language of the Federal compact, but *forcing* a State into the Union against her will. Such an act would be a clear violation of the Constitution of the United States, of State and popular sovereignty, of the Kansas-and-Nebraska bill, and of the fundamental principles of free government.

May the noble Democracy of Philadelphia unfurl to the breeze the banner of self-government, and under its folds, as one of the native sons of Pennsylvania, I will march with you in the ranks to the rescue of the liberties of our country.

Yours, truly, R. J. Walker.

Col. John W. Forney.

FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Topeka "State Legislature" and of the Territorial Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, K. T., Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

The Codifying Committee of the State Legislature are preparing a code to subserve all general purposes, and will be prepared to report the same on the assembling of that body on the 10th of February. Indications are becoming stronger every day that the Lecompton Constitution will pass Congress, in which case the actions of this body are of the utmost importance, as there will be no other laws for the protection of the people. All their movements will be tempered with moderation and, we hope, wisdom. Then, if there is no use for the laws thus passed, no harm is done—they pay their own expenses, and make the new Constitution movement their future reliance.

The Territorial Legislature make considerable headway in the *introduction* of bills providing for all manner of private objects, that are of no great advantage to the public at large. In the House there are about 250 bills on the docket and nearly 200 in the Council. Up to this time not over 25 have passed both Houses, and the session is about two-thirds over. Only two weeks now remain, and it will require the passage of some thirty-five bills per day to clear the table of business already offered. To-day the House has passed merely one, and yesterday only two. This shows what condition they will be in at the close of the forty days. No general code of practice has been offered yet—no bill on county lines and organizations, and many other subjects that the people require legislation on are all neglected, but whenever "town shares" are negotiable, their attention seems to be called first. I can hardly think that this charge will bear a general application, but it is true in a sufficient extent to vitiate, to a great degree, the action of the whole body. To-day they lost the whole afternoon by a visit to the village School, in which we have five teachers and over 200 scholars.

Yesterday the following important joint resolutions were introduced by Mr. [illegible], and referred to a Select Committee of three:

Whereas, The act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, approved May 30, describes the boundaries of the Territory of Kansas, as follows, to wit: That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel, to the eastern boundary of New-Mexico; thence north on said boundary, to latitude thirty-eight; thence, following said boundary to the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence north and on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel, to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south, with the western boundary of said State, to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby created into a temporary Government, by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and

Whereas, The River Platte, in the Territory of Nebraska, is the true, natural dividing line between the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and should, at the time of the organization of the Territory of Kansas, have been adopted as the northern boundary of said Territory; and

Whereas, believing that the true interests of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants thereof, would be best conserved and promoted by the establishment of the said Platte River as the boundary between the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska; therefore,

Resolved, By the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as follows, to wit:

1. That the inhabitants of the Territory of Nebraska, by and through their Governor and Legislative Assembly, be and the same are hereby respectfully memorialized to take such action, by and through their proper authority, as will fully express their assent to the separation of all that portion of the Territory of Nebraska, lying and being situated south of the Platte River; that the same may be united with and attached to the Territory of Kansas.

2. That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby respectfully memorialized to make the change in the boundaries of Kansas and Nebraska, indicated in the above resolutions.

3. That the Governor is hereby requested to forward a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the President and Congress of the United States, and to the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nebraska, requesting early attention thereto.

If it were not true that it took two to make a bargain, I presume it might become one of the magnificent schemes of our people; but I have no idea that Nebraska will accede to the project. It is true that the Platte River is a natural line of division—that it can neither be ferried nor forded the most of the year, owing to its shallow, sandy character; nevertheless I see nothing for Nebraska to gain, but much for her to lose by this arrangement. Her best land lies south of the Platte, as well as her largest towns and cities. We of the Kansas Valley might well advocate the resolutions as it would make this River the geographical centre North and South, and fix the capital and the public institutions of our State near us.

The bill providing for an election of Delegates to a new Constitutional Convention, passed the Council several days ago, and yesterday passed the House with amendments. As it now stands it provides for the election of said delegates on the [illegible] Tuesday of March. The Convention is to be composed of one hundred delegates, of which Leavenworth County has 12, Douglas [illegible], Doniphan [illegible], [illegible] 4, Atchison [illegible], Johnson 4, and so on, some ten counties having one each. Three Commissioners are appointed in each county, who appoint the Judges in every precinct, and the vote shall be by ballot. The returns are to be made to the Governor, the President of the Council, and Speaker of the House of Representatives. All males over 21 years of age shall be qualified electors, who have been 30 days in the Territory preceding the election and 10 days in the county in which they attempt to vote. All who attempt to vote in violation of the above provisions shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $500, and be imprisoned not less than one nor more than three months. The Delegates thus elected shall meet at Topeka on the fourth Tuesday in March, to frame a Constitution and provide for the election of State officers and members of a *State Legislature* under the same. The Constitution thus framed shall be submitted to a vote of all the qualified voters on the third Tuesday in May, and on the same day the election is held for State officers. If adopted, the Constitution is to be immediately sent to Washington, and admission urged under the same, and [illegible] days from the date of such admission the Legislature will meet at Topeka to form a code of laws, or be subject to the call of the Governor.

The contest now in the Council is all upon minor points, such as the place of holding the Convention, &c., and the bill will pass probably in a day or two without any material change. A strong effort is being

RANDOLPH.

The Election Frauds at Delaware Crossing—Testimony of John D. Henderson, and others.

From our Leavenworth Letter, Jan. 28.

The Board of Commissioners, who have been in session in our city for several days past, examining into the frauds committed at the late election, will bring their labors to a close to-day or to-morrow. Their investigation has been a searching one, and extended to persons of both political parties. It is well known, and generally conceded, that the Free-State Party have a very large majority in this County, and when the returns from Delaware Crossing Precinct was announced to be "*five hundred and forty-three*," it was evident that they had been tampered with. The Judges of the Delaware Crossing Precinct have both testified that there was only *forty-three* votes polled there on that day; that their certificate was to that effect. The following is the evidence of "Jack Henderson":

John D. Henderson, sworn—I consider my home in Johnson County, at Sonora, the 3d of January; reached there on the morning of the 4th, about four o'clock. I went there for the purpose of being some witness relative to getting an appointment of postmaster at Monticello; I also carried a letter to some one at Shawnee; do not remember who the letter was addressed to. Col. Isaacs gave it to me. I left there after dinner; probably five or three o'clock; I am a special mail agent for the purpose of remedying the defects in the mails from St. Louis to Leavenworth city; was appointed Dec. 8, 1857; was at Washington at the time of my appointment; I should suppose that there were some 500 or 700 persons at Shawnee while I was there; men were coming and going continually; several Kansas; I do not know the number of the Indians would go over 200; how the settlements are in the country around there I do not know; it was not usually settled where I was; I was at the polls during the day; was there twice; I suppose half an hour each time; voting was going on rapidly while I was there; I voted there; I saw Col. Titus there; did not see him vote; I saw men there who were drunk and making threats against men who should offer to challenge him; I crossed from there to Delaware Crossing; got there about sunset; the polls were open when I got there; stayed there until they closed; the judges of election were Mr. Gardner, Mr. Shindle and Mr. Garrett; neither of the judges announced to me the result of the election; Frank Robinson, Indian agent, came to me after the polls had closed; I think going up to Leavenworth; he told him yes and remarked to him if the vote was closed I would take it to the proper officers; that there would be some anxiety by the citizens to know how the vote stood; somewhere to the effect that I was the tribunal to take them to Leavenworth; I have been sent from there to Leavenworth; I have not looked over the returns; Dr. Hamilton, I suppose, was the principal one; said he was the man I was to take them to; I remarked to them to have them in a box securely fixed, and I would take pleasure in carrying them; went down to take tea with Mr. Minder; told him I would stop for the box; I passed by the box; my way up after taking supper and waiting until the moon arose; a boy was handed me, said to contain the returns; I suppose there were six boxes; I suppose it was one of the clerks who handed it to me; I saw a box which looked exactly like the one handed me in the room where the judges were; it was used then as a ballot-box; the box was about seven inches square and eight inches high; it was marked on the outside $25,000; supposed it had been used as a money box; I saw the returns come to my room; they were put in the box; I did not learn what the vote was; I saw when I left there a crowd around; suppose that the vote could not have been more than 150 or 200; I did not inquire of the officers, nor did I learn what the real vote was; on my coming in the store after the moon arose, a boy was handed me, which I carried to Leavenworth, which I suppose contained the returns, and which I gave to Mr. Oliver Dickenson, and which I did not open going there, nor which I have not seen since; gave it to Dickenson for giving it him with; that he was Commissioner, and I believed was the proper person to give it to; and believe so yet; Mr. Oliver gave me a letter to Commissioner by John Calhoun; he is a brother-in-law of Calhoun; I left Delaware crossing after the moon arose; I suppose eleven or twelve o'clock; reached here before dinner; did not say to any one, before I saw Mr. Dickenson, that I had the returns; gave them to him about noon on the 5th; about an hour after I reached here I told him there was a box with the returns in it; at the Planters' House, and he could get them there; I have seen Dickenson since I gave the box to him; he did not say to me what the returns were; I asked him but he did not tell me; do not remember what reply he made; the morning I started from here, six days after I gave them to him, I asked him if he had sent them to Calhoun; he said he had; I have written to Calhoun in regard to the returns since then, but have received no answer; the letter stated to him to see that a full and fair investigation was had before he opened the returns, and that precise returns did not come from certain precincts; was the oaths of Judges should be taken as evidence as to what the returns were; I mentioned Delaware Crossing Precinct only; I wrote another letter to him since, but nothing in regard to the returns from the Delaware Crossing; I do not know now who Mr. Dickenson of Cincinnati, Calhoun was; I saw Calhoun on Saturday last in Platte City, Mo.; I told him I was coming home by this Road; I asked him if the returns from Delaware Crossing were made; and asked him what they were; he did not know; Calhoun is Commissioner for Kansas; he said he did not know what his business was in Platte City; do not know that Calhoun's office would lead him there; I gave no satisfactory reply to my question to Calhoun; in my testimony Calhoun was Lawrence to Fort Leavenworth; I requested him to give a statement of the returns from the other Precincts in Leavenworth County, and to say that he would receive the oaths of the Judges at Delaware Crossing as to what the vote was ——— Precinct; I told him that that would satisfy the public mind on that subject; I received no answer from him to my letter; Gov. Denver made the same request of Calhoun that I did, to best of my belief; I saw a letter written by Denver to Calhoun and believe that was the request; if Calhoun has complied with that request I do not know it; I think that Calhoun stated to me at Platte City on Saturday last that he had not received the result of the election; I have been told by some that if I came to Leavenworth to testify, that I would not get justice done, but would be mobbed; if I came over from Missouri to Leavenworth; my reply was mob or no mob, I am going anyway; no man has advised me not to come; who is fearful of the result of my testimony; I do not; I do not believe, did it upon the ground that I could not be safe in my person; Calhoun did not advise me not to come; I met Dickenson in Platte City, in company with Calhoun; I did not write to any one except Calhoun in regard to the returns from Delaware Crossing; my object in going to Platte City was to enable me to vindicate myself from any suspicion in regard to the returns from Delaware Crossing; I wished to get Mr. Dickenson to come with me; he said he would; he here in a few days; do not remember of writing to any one in this place, while in Lawrence, except Calhoun; have not seen the returns, nor anything purporting to be the returns from Delaware Crossing, since I saw the Judges of election have them at that precinct; I stated at Lawrence that if I could get over here and see some one that would see Calhoun I could get him to accede to the proposition of Governor Denver; I do not remember of having written to Mr. Clarkson or Mr. Miller, while at Lawrence.

J. D. HENDERSON.

Jack Stone, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I reside at Delaware Crossing, Kansas Territory; have lived there thirteen years; was one of the judges of election there on the 4th of January, at the election for State officers and members of the Legislature; the polls were opened about ten o'clock A. M., and closed at 6 P. M.; there were forty-three votes polled earlier that day; Mr. Garrett, one of the judges of election, took possession of the poll-books after they were closed; I did not see what he did with them; told Mr. Garrett that I should leave it with him to take charge of them; the box was about ten inches square; it was marked on the outside with figures; I put it in some kind of a money box; it was fastened; I sealed it with sealing; the poll lists were kept on three pieces of paper, fastened one upon the other with wafers, and the certificate was made out upon the third sheet, just below the list of names; I saw Mr. Henderson there late in the evening; he stated that as he was coming up to Leavenworth he would bring the returns up, as the citizens there would be anxious to learn the result; he did not ask me the number of votes polled; I think that there are at least fifty voters in the precinct.

ISAAC MUNDER.

James Grinter, sworn—I reside at Delaware Agency, Kansas Territory, on the Delaware Indian Reservation; was there on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857; was not at all vexed at that Precinct on that day; if I was said "boo!" a poll would have known it.

JAMES C. GRINTER.

Jack Henderson, being duly sworn, deposes as follows—I went from Lawrence to Leavenworth on the day that the returns for the election on the 4th of January, 1858, were to be opened and counted there; I saw John D. Henderson at Lawrence before I started; Mr. Henderson said he was going to Leavenworth; I delivered a letter to him from Governor Denver; I delivered a letter to him from Calhoun; I delivered a letter to him from Mr. Stanton; I delivered a letter to him from Mr. Dickenson; I delivered a letter to him from Mr. Denver; I delivered a letter to him from Mr.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning, [illegible] per annum. [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight [illegible] for Twelve Dollars; [illegible] copies for Twenty [illegible].

[illegible] invariably in advance.

[illegible] to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES."

To Correspondents.

[illegible] will receive no attention. All [illegible] to their facts must be accompanied by the [illegible] not for publication, but as a guaranty of the [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] important news, from [illegible] of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be [illegible].

[illegible] GIBB, (late GIBB & HUMPHREY,) No. [illegible] street, New Post-Office Building, Hartford, Conn., will supply the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES will be for sale in Elizabethtown by the early trains, by E. CALDWELL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday, Mr. DOUGLAS again made an effort to induce a consideration of his [illegible] resolution calling for the returns of the [illegible], but the Senate refused, by a vote of 30 to 22, to postpone the consideration of the Army bill, which was debated until the adjournment. In the House, the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts and official conduct of the doorkeeper of the last House, were authorized to extend their inquiries to any charges affecting the present doorkeeper. A Special Committee was ordered, on motion of Mr. HASKIN, to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of Willet's Point, New-York, as a site for Government fortifications, with power to send for persons and papers. Nothing else of general interest was done.

Some curious developements reach us from Kansas relative to the frauds in the election returns. McLEAN, the Chief Clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, testified before the Commissioners at Lawrence that the Delaware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton by Gen. CALHOUN, but his testimony being doubted, a [illegible] was dispatched to Lecompton to search CALHOUN's office, when the returns were found buried in the ground under a wood-pile. This is but one of the many developments brought out by the investigation, which was still proceeding at last accounts.

NEAL DOW was welcomed back to America by a speech from Rev. Dr. TYNG, and a meeting at the Academy of Music, last evening. The audience, scarcely numbering over 400, was considered to be discouraging, but Dr. TYNG's lecture was [illegible]. Mr. DOW followed with an address of nearly an hour in length. It was a statement of the arguments for entire prohibition, illustrated frequently, and happily. The thinness of the house made it awkward for the speaker, but he was very handsomely applauded at every point, by a select and satisfied audience.

[illegible] was called as a witness yesterday, [illegible] before a referee, to impeach the [illegible] of DAVID W. JOBSON, whose assignee [illegible]. Madame MONTEZ gave her testimony with a good deal of unction. On her cross-examination she rapidly sketched the points of her own [illegible] history. The report will be found in [illegible] column.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and transacted considerable [illegible] business.

We publish in full, this morning, the speech of Governor STANTON, of Kansas, delivered at the Anti-Lecompton meeting in Philadelphia, on Monday evening. Governor WALKER sent a letter to the same meeting, which we also give.

Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, D. D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Baltimore yesterday of erysipelas. His age was 70. Bishop THOMAS A. MORRIS now becomes Senior Bishop of the Church.

There was a busy attendance upon the Committee of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, on occasion of hearing argument and evidence as to the propriety of proceeding with improvements in the First Ward. Broad-street occupied the whole of the [illegible] objectors and promoters of its alteration [illegible] Board. Duane-street forms the next subject of investigation.

At the Board of Governors no business was transacted of special importance. There are only 16 patients in the Small-pox Hospital. There is an increase of 1,419 persons upon the weekly list at the institutions as compared with the same date of last year.

In the Board of Councilmen it was agreed to [illegible] the action of a Committee from the old Board as to investigations in the Finance Department, their functions being general, and not limited to such special inquiries as now engage the [illegible] Committee as to frauds in the Comptroller's office.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, accompanying a communication from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in relation to providing suitable accommodations for witnesses in criminal cases, who cannot find bail for their appearance. The Board of Supervisors being the proper body to raise the amount necessary to secure such accommodations, the Mayor recommended the subject to their favorable attention. Petitions were received and referred, from the Fifth Regiment, and two companies of the Sixth, asking payment for the expenses incurred while on duty, during the disturbances consequent upon the resistance to the Metropolitan Police law. The report in favor of a mounted Police, and appropriating $15,000 therefor, was called up, and after some debate, laid over.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, W. D. [illegible], a clerk in the dry-goods store of ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., of Canal-street, pleaded guilty to stealing various articles from their establishment, and was remanded for sentence. WM. [illegible], alias W. H. Beach, alias W. R. Birch, aged [illegible] years, a notable offender, pleaded guilty to obtaining goods under false pretences, by means of a check, purporting to be signed by C. H. PHELPS. The Recorder sentenced him to two years and eight months in the State Prison. HENRY CHRISTMAS and HENRY MILLER pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary. MARGARET GALLAGHER, a courtezan, was convicted of robbing JACOB BERR of a pocketbook containing $13, and notes and checks for $465. Sentenced to three years and eight months in the State Prison. HORACE F. WATERS, music publisher, of No. 333 Broadway, was charged with assaulting Mrs. WILLIAMSON, wife of Mr. AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, proprietor of the Sunday Dispatch. The affair grew out of the hiring of a piano-forte. The Jury convicted Mr. WATERS. Sentence reserved till Saturday.

The case of Mr. J. B. SMITH, who, with JOHN [illegible], is, by affidavit of the Comptroller, held responsible for certain errors in the books of the Finance Department, was before the Recorder, yesterday, for examination. The principal charge [illegible] as has heretofore been published, [illegible] that in the entry of the amount for the [illegible] contract, a figure "1" was inserted [illegible] a figure "2," making the amount [illegible], when it should have been but $2,000. [illegible] case, with others, has been before a Committee of the Board of Councilmen for some time. [illegible] appearance before the Recorder was [illegible] to a criminal charge. Mr. CARY, the [illegible], testified as to Mr. SMITH's [illegible] the condition of the accounts, to the [illegible] of the office and to his belief that the figure "2" had been inserted subsequent to the [illegible]. The examination will be continued on Thursday next.

The Committee on the reception of MOHAMMED PASHA met again yesterday, when the Sub-Committee reported that accommodations could be procured at the usual rates; that he was expected about the 15th, and that news of his arrival would be telegraphed to the Committee. Alderman [illegible] was appointed to receive him.

The General Markets, yesterday, were brisker for Flour, which, however, was freely offered on terms [illegible] satisfactory to buyers. Wheat was [illegible]. Corn was plentier and cheaper. A better feeling prevailed for Cotton, at firmer rates. A good business was transacted in Groceries, at well-supported prices. Provisions attracted more attention, and were advancing. Freights were quieter.

The National Party.

The Washington *Union* is in some trouble about the prospects of its party. In an article which we copy in another column, it asks "is our national party to be preserved?"—and gives a column of reasons for thinking that it is not.

The question may be answered in much less compass. Unless President BUCHANAN shall change his course, and that speedily, the *Union's* national party cannot be preserved. At the North the Democratic Party can have no existence on the basis of forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas. After the decisive vote of Monday the *Union* itself can hardly doubt the "dismemberment and dissolution" of which it speaks with such gloomy apprehension. The Administration policy is not national, but in the worst sense sectional, and its necessary tendency is to divide the country upon sectional issues. And if the next presidential contest should, as is too likely, be waged by a Southern party against a Northern, this sectional division, so greatly to be deplored, will be mainly due to the blind and fatal policy of the present Administration.

The fact is, Gov. WALKER, Senator DOUGLAS and those Democrats who act with them, have adopted the only policy which can possibly maintain the Democratic Party as a National organization. The *Union* may clamor as much as it pleases about their acting with the Black Republicans:—the public know that this is merely for effect, and that they are no more Republicans now, than they were when they advocated the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty in 1856. The National Democracy cannot exist upon the basis of supporting open fraud in the creation of new States. And still less can it sustain itself in refusing to investigate such extraordinary occurrences as attend the presentation of the Lecompton Constitution. There is a popular instinct on this subject which is more convincing than official sophistry and more omnipotent than official power.

The Sunday Question.

There is a very general and a very earnest movement on foot to promote the better observance of Sunday. We have already noticed the meeting of clergymen, held a few days since at the Spingler Institute, for the consideration of this subject. They have issued a pamphlet setting forth, in very strong and striking terms, the extent to which the population of this City already disregard the obligations of the day of rest, and urging the necessity of more vigorous and united efforts, on the part of the religious public, to check this downward and increasing tendency. This movement on their part attracts general attention. It will be seconded warmly by the various religious organizations of the City and will be openly resisted, we are surprised to see, by the *Herald* and other representative organs of the class to whom the noticeable change of the last few years in this respect is mainly due.

Several of the most numerous and influential denominations of Protestant Christians regard the duty of abstaining from all labor and amusement on the first day of the week, as absolute and of divine command. The Catholic Church and several of the Protestant denominations believe the ancient Sabbath to have been expressly abrogated by Christ, and they consider the duty of observing Sunday as a day of rest to be based upon other grounds. All, however, who reflect upon the subject at all, concede the physical necessity and the high moral utility of abstaining, one day out of seven, from the ordinary avocations of life. All experience proves its importance to the physical well-being of individuals, and to the promotion of domestic happiness, household comfort, and social improvement. The only nation which ever ostentatiously cast off Christianity, nevertheless preserved the principle, though it changed the form and repudiated the sanctions, of the Christian Sabbath. All persons, who cherish any proper regard for the public good, whatever their religious opinions may be, must be opposed to the abrogation, either formal or practical, of this day of rest.

The extent to which the religious character of the Sabbath is disregarded in this City can scarcely be known by those who have not made it a matter of special inquiry. In the address of the clergymen to which we have alluded, it is stated that, in the month of June of last year, there were open in this City on Sunday, stores, saloons and places of amusement to the number of 9,692, and that at least 200,000 of our inhabitants were engaged in secular occupations. But, even with a knowledge of these facts, we presume that many members of the Committee will be startled to learn that on last Sunday night there were several theatres, circuses, and kindred places of public amusement open in this City, and all of them crowded with spectators. One of our reporters, who visited several of these establishments in company with special officers from the Police Department, has made a formidable list of these Sunday theatres, all of which are on the east side of the City, and frequented chiefly by Germans. The most important of the Sunday theatres is the New-Yorker Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, at which regular dramatic and operatic performances are given; there is a similar place of amusement in the same street called the Dramatic Hall, where theatrical entertainments are given, and another similar place, called the Odeon, is in the same neighborhood. Near by is a regular circus, with a German clown, and all the ordinary performances of the ring, which was crowded with spectators. The "Volks Garten," also in the Bowery, is not a place for theatrical entertainment, lager bier and a band of music constituting the chief attractions to its illuminated hall on Sunday; but they are sufficient, it seems, to fill it with a motley crowd of both sexes and all ages and conditions of people who leave their homes and firesides to seek recreation in public. Besides these prominent places there were almost innumerable "saloons" where music and liquor were the attractions to their visitors. These are only some of the forms which Sunday amusement assumes. Another, which we cannot charge to the account of foreigners, as our own people are the leading actors in it, is that of fast trotting,—racing, indeed, upon the public roads. Last Sunday three or four thousand persons were assembled to witness the trotting on Harlem-lane:—but the sport was interrupted by the Police, who had been stationed there by the Mayor for that purpose.

It is very evident that the Puritan age has passed away, and it is not very likely that, either in regard to the Sabbath or any other religious observance, it can ever be restored. We have laws on our statute-book that are sufficiently rigorous for this purpose,—but they are not, and probably never will be rigorously enforced. The eighth article of Chapter Twenty, Part First, of the Revised Statutes prohibits "shooting, hunting, fishing, sporting, playing, horse-racing, gaming, frequenting of tippling houses or any unlawful exercises or pastimes on the first day of the week called Sunday." It also prohibits all *traveling*, except for certain specified purposes,—all labor, and all sale of goods, except in certain cases which are set forth; and it imposes fines for every violation of these provisions. But no attempt is ever made to enforce these laws, and they are just as null and void as if they had no existence.

Any endeavor, moreover, to carry them into effect would certainly lead to their speedy repeal. The character of our population has greatly changed since these laws were enacted. A very large majority of our population do not recognize the religious character of the day, and while they abstain from active ordinary labors, they make it the occasion for recreation and amusement. If these objects are sought with due regard to the rights, the opinions and the convenience of others, the law cannot effectually interfere with them. Nor do we understand that the clergymen who are engaged in this movement seek to impose their own sentiments upon this subject upon any who differ from them. They do not ask for any laws to compel attendance upon church service, to prevent walking in the public parks or riding out of town,—or any other form of recreation which does not interfere with the quiet and the comfort of others. But they do complain, and with great show of justice, that the worship of our churches should be disturbed by bands of music, by noisy displays of fire-engines, and by the needless shouting of news-venders. They complain that grog-shops should be kept open to be crowded by noisy disturbers of the public peace,—that dancing and music and theatrical shows should be permitted upon Sunday, to the great annoyance of those who consider the day one of religious rest, and who claim the right so to observe it without molestation from others.

How far their efforts are likely to be successful is a matter of some doubt. But so long as they are confined within just and proper limits, they will certainly have the good will and the cooperation of all who prize the public peace and recognize the propriety and the utility, to say nothing of the duty, of making Sunday a day of quiet and of rest.

The Future Home of the Mormons.

"What is to be done with the Mormons?" is becoming a question of general interest. If in so brief a time they have become so formidable to the Government that an increase of the Army, and an additional cost of our military preparations to the extent of some ten millions of dollars annually, are required to keep them in subjection, what will they require some ten or twenty years hence, when their numbers will be doubled, and their insolence will have undergone a proportionate increase? It must begin to dawn upon the minds of the Mormons themselves that they cannot live any longer, quietly and securely, in the heart of a Christian country. They must either conquer or be conquered, or else remove to some remote island beyond the jurisdiction of any Christian Government, for it is impossible that such a community should exist under any Government that is based on Christian principles. There is no room for these fanatical people either on this Continent or those of the Old World. There is no secure spot for them to pitch their tents in, except among some of those groups of islands in the South Pacific which are yet in the possession of their aboriginal savages. There the Mormons might live undisturbed, and multiply and wax strong, and become a great power on the earth, or gradually exhaust themselves, and become extinct by the natural errors and excesses of their system. They would there cease to be a cause of turbulence and disorder, as they ever must be while they remain among a Christian community. A community of Thugs, or the followers of the Old Man of the Mountain, might as well attempt to settle among us as for the Mormons to erect themselves into a distinct people within the boundaries of our territory.

The only difficulty the Mormons will have to contend with in seeking for a new Canaan in the Pacific, will be to find an island adapted to their purposes, which has not already passed into the hands of some other power. If the French had not seized upon the lovely islands of Queen POMARE, the Marquesas would be just the place for them; but the Roman Catholics would not permit such formidable rivals as the Mormons to settle in those paradisaical regions, where the fascinating Fayaways won the heart of the susceptible HERMAN MELVILLE. The Navigator, or Samoan group, which are still unappropriated, are too small, and the Dutch and the French having both set up a claim to these islands, there might be some opposition to the landing of the Salt Lake Saints on their shores. There are no new groups to be discovered, for the Ocean has been so thoroughly explored that not a coral-reef exists which remains unknown. The only spot, then, where the Mormons can hope to find a resting-place, is among the Feejees or Fidjis, whose inhabitants are said to be in so primitive a condition that they still indulge in the habits of cannibalism. This group of Islands lies in the South Pacific, between the parallels of 15° 30′ and 19° 30′ south latitude, and are about 150 in number, with a population of 150,000 native inhabitants. The missionaries have made some progress among them, but they are still the most savage and warlike of all the aborigines of the Pacific Islands. They might at first prove troublesome to the new comers, but the superior knowledge of the Mormons would soon enable them to obtain the mastery over them, and perhaps convert them to their own religion, which would not be quite so repugnant to their savage natures as the doctrines of pure Christianity. The Feejee Islands are represented as extremely fertile and healthy, and the Mormons would find themselves in a much more comfortable condition there than they can ever hope to be in Utah. If BRIGHAM YOUNG has not conceived the wild idea of subjugating the Government of the United States, and compelling all the people to become proselytes to his abominable religion, he will probably arrange his affairs with a view to emigrating to the Feejee Islands, and there erecting his standard and establishing a Mormon dynasty, for he must be too shrewd not to see that the days of his rule are numbered in Salt Lake, and that there is no other part of the Continent where he can hope to enjoy any greater freedom and security than he has done in his present position.

DISUNION AND THE SOUTH.—The Southern sky is again dark with threats of disunion. Unless Kansas can be compelled to receive a Constitution which nine-tenths of her people had no hand in framing, which they abhor and would repudiate, then we are told the dire contingency has arisen in which the Slave States must sever the bonds of confederacy and establish an independent empire.

It is not worth while gravely to discuss the probabilities of so momentous a step, to be taken upon a pretext so ridiculous. Nor shall we do the thinking patriotic citizens of the South, constituting a large, though not politically active majority, the injustice to suspect them of sympathy with the vaporing of their fire-eating Representatives. The North has no more to lose by a separation than the South, and can afford to contemplate with at least equal equanimity the consequences likely to follow.

The present is doubtless the great turning point in the controversy between the Free and Slave States. That the latter should strive to maintain the preponderance given first by numbers, and afterwards by superior tactics, is natural. We have no disposition to find fault on account of such struggles to retain power. But there are now sixteen Free to fifteen Slave States, with three more Free States about to come in. The contest is virtually over. When there shall be a decisive and irreversible preponderance on the side of the North, party exigencies will not as heretofore be able to compromise any substantial interest of Freedom.

The South owes it to its character and interest, to its memories and its hopes, that it should yield to inevitable destiny. Threats and blustering are evidences of weakness, not strength; and disunion as a menace has lost its power to frighten, while as an actual event its disasters would fall heaviest and first upon the South itself.

WITHDRAWING BANK SECURITIES.—In the report of Assembly proceedings for Saturday last we find that Mr. LANING moved "that the Superintendent of the Bank Department furnish the names of all Banks that have withdrawn securities below the amount required by law," which motion was laid over. Also, that "the Bank Superintendent submitted a report respecting Judge HARRIS' decision on the withdrawal of Bank securities."

These proceedings indicate an inquiry respecting a step of questionable legality adopted by some of the banks of this State under pressure of the crisis last Fall.

The statute declares that

"No association of persons shall commence the business of banking under said act (the General Banking Law) until such Association shall have deposited with the Comptroller the securities required by law, to the amount of *one hundred thousand dollars*; and no individual banker or bankers shall commence the business of banking under said act, or receive circulating notes under the same until such individual banker or bankers shall have deposited with the Comptroller the securities required by law to the amount of *fifty thousand dollars*."

About the time of the suspension of specie payments in October last, Judge IRA HARRIS, of Albany, furnished a decision, or rather opinion, to the effect that banks, after having complied with the requirements of law, by depositing the amounts of securities specified, were at liberty to withdraw such portion thereof as they might see fit, on condition of returning to the Bank Department a corresponding amount of their circulating notes. Not a few institutions acted upon this view of their legal rights, so that quite a number of associated banks were doing business with less than $100,000, and individual banks with less than $50,000, of securities.

This course appeared to a large portion of the legal profession a manifest evasion of the statute, and it is well that it should be subjected to legislative inquiry. Banks ought to be held to a strict observance of law, as well in difficult as in easy circumstances. Let the public know whether a Judge can release monied institutions from the obligations imposed by statute.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION FROM E. M.—The last time that the yellow fever made its appearance in this city as an epidemic, was in the year 1822, and ever since that period its return has been annually predicted, and very philosophical reasons given why it should come. But it never has come yet. The last summer its return was regarded as inevitable; it had been gradually spreading northward from Mobile, and it having reached Norfolk the year before, there was every reason to anticipate the presence of the dread disease in all our Atlantic cities as far north as New York at least. But last Summer was an unusually healthy season. The failure of the disease to reach us, however, has not diminished in the least degree the faith of those who have been preparing for it, that it will come, and accordingly we have almost every day, even now predictions that next Summer will be a yellow-fever season. "E. M." is confident of its coming, in consequence of the warm Winter we have been enjoying, and has thrown out a timely hint for its reception. He recommends that instead of establishing hospitals for yellow-fever patients who arrive at our Quarantine, that they should be carried two or three miles into the interior, because, as he sagaciously remarks, yellow fever has never spread in the interior, but has always expended itself upon the sea-coast where it has effected its landing. But E. M. seems to have overlooked the very important fact that the reason why the yellow fever has not extended itself into the interior is owing to the circumstance of its being kept on the sea-board by very strict sanitary regulations. No case has been permitted to escape from Quarantine, and the disease has, therefore, been compelled to expend its virulence where it has made its first lodgment. But every one who is familiar with the history of the disease in this country must know that it has extended itself very far into the "interior" at the South, and particularly up the Mississippi. Two years ago it committed fearful ravages at Bay Ridge, on Long Island, and if rigid measures had not been taken to prevent its spread, there is very good reason for believing it would have made its mark in the interior. Instead of adopting the recommendation of E. M. to build yellow-fever hospitals in the interior of the country, it will be an infinitely better plan to remove still farther off from the places where they are now located, and build them at Sandy Hook. It will hardly be safe to try any doubtful experiments with so ugly a visitor as "yellow Jack."

THE HERALD ON REAL ESTATE.—Poor BENNETT is in trouble. He is alarmed about Real Estate. The revulsion has reached Washington Heights. Land bought for $90,000 is not likely to sell for half that sum. "Real estate and rents," says the *Herald*, "must come down." Poor BENNETT, under the impulse of the benevolence which misfortune is very apt to stimulate, sympathizes with the persons who bought and built upon the Old Brick Church property. "These buildings," he says, "will not pay their owners three per cent. this year, and if they should be otherwise embarrassed, they may be the means of breaking them down."

We cannot answer for our neighbors, but we can console our sympathizing contemporary so far as the TIMES BUILDING is concerned. He need not be in the least alarmed on our account. We shall have the finest Newspaper Office in the world, and lease a good deal more than enough to pay interest, taxes, insurance, &c., on the whole property *and give us our own rent free*. This is not a bad prospect—is it, Mr. BENNETT? For a young paper it is rather a good beginning. When the TIMES gets to be as old as the *Herald* is, we shall probably require the whole TIMES Building for our own purposes; but for the present we shall content ourselves with a part of it. Perhaps Mr. BENNETT would like to go over the building and see how admirably it is adapted to the purposes of a prosperous and growing daily newspaper. We shall be happy at any time to take him down into the vaults where HOE's mammoth lightning steam-presses will soon take the place of the old bones that used to trouble our neighbor so much, and to show him over the whole establishment. It will be in tip-top order in a few days.

A SUGGESTION WORTH CONSIDERING.—It used to be the custom in this City in leasing houses to name a certain rent, *and taxes*, let them be what they might, the tenant taking the chance. But this system has, of late years, fallen into disuse, and the landlord now, in almost every case, pays the taxes on his property and adds to the rent, so that the tenant never knows precisely what rent he pays. He becomes indifferent to the amount of taxation for municipal expenses, and flatters himself that it is none of his business, as the burden falls on his landlord's shoulders. It has been proposed, therefore, as one of the surest methods of making the great body of the people take a personal interest in the affairs of our City Government, and arousing them to the importance of electing honest men to office, that landlords shall adopt the old system of leaving the tenants to pay the taxes on their houses, that they may feel the whole weight of the burden imposed upon them. The landlords are few in number, and as they increase their rents according to the amount of taxes they have to pay, they have neither the power, as a body, nor the motive, if they had, to effect a revolution in our municipal elections. But the tenants form the great part of our citizens, and if they felt the burden that is imposed upon them by being compelled to pay the taxes on the houses they occupy to the tax gatherer, instead of the landlord, they would scrutinize more closely than they do now the conduct of public officers, and take more interest in their nomination and election. As now is the season for letting houses it will be a proper time for landlords to take the matter into consideration, and act in union to secure the desired end.

ALARMING SCARCITY OF LIGHT READING.—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says that there have been so few new books published this season, that fathers of families have been driven to the necessity of reading aloud for the amusement of their home circles such works as PEIRCE's *Celestial Dynamics*, while young ladies, for the lack of new novels, have eagerly availed themselves of the recent distribution of the Patent Office Report. This is really a deplorable state of affairs. The President's Message on the admission of Kansas must have afforded slight relief; and as all the reports of the Departments have been sent out, nothing more can be looked for of an entertaining nature from Washington. There are a good many old books which might be read to advantage, just to keep alive the taste for literature, until some new novels are produced, and to give a keener zest to the enjoyment of the next author who makes his appearance. Perhaps it was owing to the great dearth of new books which caused every one to snatch so eagerly at the new *Life of Burr*, and to grow frantic in the desire to know who wrote the "Diamond Lens." Our publishers should make haste to bring out their new books, which have been kept back by the hard times, while the desire for novelty is not blunted by an avalanche of new publications.

MR. KEITT AND HIS FRIENDS.—The candor exhibited by Mr. KEITT in assuming the entire blame of the encounter with Mr. GROW is considerably greater than his backers were prepared for. Among those placed in an awkward predicament by his explanation is the Richmond *South*. That paper rejoiced greatly on Monday morning over the fight, which it unctuously observed was the "beginning of the end."

"Things," it said, "have been long tending to this development, and it has been postponed by artificial resistance to the operation of permanent agencies of strife and dissolution. We have not reached the ultimate catastrophe. The impulse, begun at the centre, will be propagated to the remotest extremities of the country. The first act of disruption finds an appropriate theatre on the floor of Congress. The constituency of the South will sustain their Representatives in the chastisement of insult and aggression."

How unkind of Mr. KEITT, after such a chivalrous demonstration of applause, to confess himself "the aggressor," and express his "profound regret at the occurrence" which filled the heart of the Richmond paper with triumph! In future, that somewhat impulsive Journal will find it wisdom to discover by whom the insult and aggression have been committed, before spreading the dogs of chastisement. Otherwise it may again fall into its own camp.

PRIVATE CHARACTERS.—Our legal record this morning contains the examination of LOLA MONTEZ concerning the personal antecedents and private character of one D. WEMYSS JOBSON, who professes to have been Dentist to the British Queen and the Royal Family, but of whom the Countess of LANDSFELDT declares that she recognizes a very different personage. The examination is exceedingly piquant and interesting.

This is a very great country, and it contains a great many very curious characters. In view of the statements of LOLA MONTEZ concerning this JOBSON we suggest the propriety of sending a commission to examine the archives of the London and Paris Police. Documents may possibly be discovered there which will clear his character from the imputations now cast upon it. Perhaps FORRESTER, the great English Detective, may know something in his favor. There can, at all events, be no harm in inquiring.

Obituary.

DEATH OF BISHOP WAUGH.—A telegraph from Baltimore this morning, announces the death of Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Bishop's age was about 70. He entered the Methodist ministry in the year 1809, and has been in active service for a period of forty-six years. In 1828 he was elected to fill the office of General Book Agent of the Church in this City, and continued to perform the duties of that place until his elevation to the Bishopric in 1836. He has resided in Baltimore for a number of years, and died there yesterday, from an attack of erysipelas. By his death, Rev. THOMAS A. MORRIS, D. D., becomes senior Bishop. The late Bishop had many attached friends in this City, and was generally beloved by the Church.

Personal.

The *Correo Mercantil*, of Rio de Janeiro, in its issue of Dec. 27, publishes the address of Mr. MEADE, United States Minister, upon the presentation of his credentials to the Emperor of Brazil, and his Majesty's reply thereto. Both the one and the other contain nothing more than the usual interchange of courtesies and of hopes that the relations between the United States and Brazil may always continue as cordial and friendly as they now are.

M. JULES GERARD, the lion killer, has written a letter to the Paris journals in reference to his reported death in an encounter with a lion. He is in perfect health in London, engaged in organizing a club having for its object a series of lion hunts each year on a grand scale in Algeria.

The famous Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, intending to emigrate Westward, has resigned his pastoral charge of the Baptist Society in Boston, which worships in Tremont Temple. He proposes to leave the Church altogether and devote himself to the law.

☞ We understand that a petition is about being presented to the Legislature to have short-hand reporters appointed for all the Courts in this City. The reporters are to take everything on the trial, from the calling of the case to the rendition of the verdict. A number of our prominent lawyers are of the opinion that if this were done business could be greatly expedited, the testimony could be taken as fast as given, and with perfect accuracy. The experiment, we believe, is to be tried to-day in the Supreme and Superior Courts, and Court of Common Pleas. The result, and the estimate of the time saved, will be forwarded with the petition to Albany.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A neat and amusing little comedy, called "The Crown Prince; or, the Buckle of Brilliants," was produced here, last night, with complete success. It is a dramatic version of one of HEINRICH ZSCHOKKE's best tales, and has already been played in this City. The story is of the adventures of a Crown Prince, who, for a midnight spree, changed costumes with a watchman, and performs his duties on the city beat, making love to his sweetheart included. The watchman, on the other hand, repairs to a masked ball at the palace, and, owing to a buckle which he wears in his hat, is mistaken constantly for the Prince, overhearing all sorts of secrets and treasons in that character. The incidents of the piece are very amusing and [illegible] the dialogue pleasant and funny. It is admirably played by Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. CONEY, Mr. LESTER and Mr. DAVENPORT. The scenery and dresses are first-rate, and the piece affords a very agreeable addition to the plentiful programme provided by Mr. STUART.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The really meritorious and remarkable "Show" exhibited by Mr. DAN RICE at this theatre, will be moved off on Saturday next. It should be seen by the curious in equestrian matters, for, in addition to the usual circus features, it contains many things that have never been seen before in this City. Mr. RICE possesses an unusual amount of taste, and a fine eye for effect. The result is a very novel and brilliant entertainment. There will be an afternoon performance to-day and on Saturday.

CONCERT FOR THE POOR IN BROOKLYN.—The second Concert, under the direction of Mr. CARL PROX, for the benefit of the poor, will take place at the Polytechnic Hall, Livingston-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, when the "Christmas Symphonies," by HAYDN, and "Easter Motet," by ROMBERG, will be performed.

At the Navy Yard.

Orders have been received, that the store-ship *Relief* be got ready for sea, to carry provisions to the fleet at Aspinwall. She will have to go into dock.

The work on the *Niagara* progresses rapidly. Her topsail yards and fore and main topgallant masts have been made heavier, and have been sent up. Her officers will be the same who went in her on the previous voyages, with two or three exceptions. The list has not yet been reported at the yard.

A detachment of some ten men left the *North Carolina* yesterday to join the La Plata expedition (under Capt. PAGE,) which is to sail soon.

The force at the yard was reduced a few days ago by about 200 discharges.

The remittances for paying off at the yard were received in the shape of $100 Treasury notes. The purser found he could not negotiate them at par for bills, and was finally obliged to receive some $20,000 all in American half and quarter dollar pieces, with which they are now making payments at the yard. This has made small change quite plenty among the employees.

Commodore KEARNEY is not expected to resume command at the yard before about the 1st of March.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, J. W. LIVINGSTON, Commander, arrived at this port last evening, in 32 days from Porto Praya, Cape de Verds. Left in port United States ship *Cumberland* and store-ship *Supply*. No other American vessels. The *St. Louis* has been absent 27 months on the African Station. She brings home the crew of the whale ship *Pocahontas*, wrecked Oct. 31 on the Isle of Brava, with a number of other distressed American seamen. Also, the invalids of the Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, J. W. LIVINGSTON; Lieutenants, Geo. W. Doty, Robert Thompson, Edward C. Stout, Robt. C. Duvall; Lieutenant and Acting Master, [illegible] Taylor; Purser, Chas. C. Upham; Surgeon, [illegible] Jackson; Assistant Surgeon, John S. Kitchen; Second Lieutenant Marines, J. R. [illegible]; Boatswain, Thos. Smith; Gunner, Moses A. Lane; Carpenter, John T. Rustic; Sailmaker, Saml. H. Boutwell; Purser's Clerk, Fred. F. Borrell.

Passengers, Rev. Chester Newell, Chaplain; Francis Purcell, Acting Boatswain late United States ship *Cumberland*.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Ladies' Fair for the Catholic Library Association commences to-day and will continue till the 15th inst.

LIVELY.—Arrived on the 8th, the sloop *Active*, Capt. SMITH, in ten hours from Sag Harbor. Quick work.

Professor Davies' Inaugural Address.

Professor DAVIES, the newly appointed Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, delivered his inaugural address to a large and intelligent audience last evening at Mozart Hall. His subject was "The Nature and Utility of Mathematical Science," and he discussed, at some length and with great clearness and force, the forms of the language which it employs,—its value as the basis of the practical in mechanics and in art,—its importance as a means of mental training and development, the universe of knowledge which it opens to the mind, and the place which it ought to hold in a justly balanced system of collegiate education. Each specific topic was illustrated by familiar and striking examples. In regard to the last point, he said that it involved the inquiry into the nature of collegiate instruction. It was stated, he said, in the opening address on the highest authority, "that the end of a liberal education is a general and harmonious evolution of all the faculties and capacities of the mind in their relative subordination." It is not the base, nor the massive shaft, nor the beautiful forms of the capital, which fill the mind, as we gaze on the Corinthian column, but it is the separate elements in connection with the unity of their combination. It is the whole mind, in all its intellectual and emotional faculties, to which the experienced educator addresses himself. So far as our knowledge extends, we have found in that mysterious essence, the mind, a faculty adapted to the apprehension of every law, and an emotion corresponding to the contemplation of every object. May not the reverse of this proposition be true? May it not be, that for every faculty of the mind, whether intellectual or emotional, there exists, somewhere, a proper object of contemplation? And that the perfection of our knowledge and being will be attained when all such objects are found?

It is in accordance with this law that different studies cultivate different powers of the mind, and that it requires the study of many subjects to give a general and harmonious evolution of all its faculties. Mathematics does not equally cultivate every faculty. They are the massive trunk and outward form; but language, literature, and moral culture, are the sap which ascends within, and which is necessary to give beauty to the foliage and health and harmony to the whole development. All the colors of the rainbow, which are painted on the clouds, are necessary to the perfect light of day. So every light of knowledge is required in the perfect illumination of the mind.

Concurring fully in what was said in the opening address, concerning the great value of the study of the Greek and Latin languages, and also in the merited eulogium of the manner in which these languages are taught in this institution, I may yet be permitted to say that there is another language far more comprehensive than either, or both of them—the language which embraces within its ample folds all the laws of the material universe. This language takes us back to the very birth of matter, and enables us to trace and measure every step which each body has taken since it began to move. Yes, more: it is prophetic—it reveals all future motions and indicates the precise places which all matter must occupy at any given instant of future time.

It is the use of this language which has caused the name of NEWTON to be known wherever a formula of science can be read; but his fame is only of this earth, while his researches and knowledge reach every planet which circles the heavens. The comprehensive language of analysis, which his genius has improved and enlarged, is the telegraphic wire which has enabled him to visit every planet of our system, to measure its diameter, its specific gravity, the dimensions of its orbit, its times of revolution and its balancing power in the system of the Universe.

It is this language which has brought the ring of Saturn into his own study, where he sees it face to face, and, as it were, touches the very particles of matter of which it is composed.

It is the use of this language which has enabled [illegible] to trace the dominion of law over all matter endowed with life. The contemplation of the minute objects of creation may appear, at first sight, unworthy the labors of the highest genius; but it is quite otherwise. The turtle's egg, the little gnat which flaps its wings five hundred times in a second, and the entire solar system, with its gorgeous sun, its planets with their silver light, and the stars which canopy the heavens, are each but an embodiment of a thought of God. Whether we look through the microscope or the telescope, we are equally instructed by the wonders of creative power and universal law.

It is the use of this language which has enabled BACHE, a lineal descendant of that great philosopher who drained the lightning as it streamed along the heavens, and brought it to earth that MORSE might give to it a tongue, to carry forward that great work, the Coast Survey. His labors, beginning at the eastern boundary of Maine, embrace every island, shoal, bay, point and inlet of our extended coast, including an accurate survey of the Gulf Stream, with a topographical plan of the great ocean valley along which it flows. A record of these labors, when they shall be completed, will be found in the office of the Coast Survey at Washington. There may be seen, by the contemplative eye, at a single glance, our entire coast, on both oceans; the rivers which intersect it, the islands which stretch along its border, the deep and shallow waters, the true and treacherous currents, the hidden reefs and the sunken shoals—are all there to indicate the channels of danger and safety. Thus, science reaches out its arms over the whole earth and gathers in the choicest fruits of practical knowledge.

But science is not all in all. Though it reaches back to the time when God said "Let there be light, and there was light;" and forward to the time when "there shall be a new heaven and a new earth,"—though it measures all space—though it transports us to the central point of the physical universe, where, all film being wiped from the eyes, we behold the heavenly hosts moving in celestial harmony—though it carries us to the very throne of the Omnipotent; yet, when we approach that mysterious line where the finite terminates and the infinite begins, all human knowledge fades away like castled clouds made brilliant by the setting sun—faith then arises in supernal beauty, and with veiled eyes and a trembling voice we declare—"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."

The address was heard with interest throughout, in spite of the somewhat abstruse nature of the subject, and of the indecent disturbance of fifteen or twenty ill-mannered college boys, who seemed to be entirely out of place in a public assembly beyond the reach of their teachers. Their performances elicited a severe and well-deserved public rebuke from Prof. KING, who protested against their being regarded as fair specimens of the collegians of Columbia, and who did a little injustice to the outside rowdies of the City, who are generally well-bred enough to stay away from places where their attendance would be irksome to themselves and annoying to others.

Neal Dow at the Academy of Music.

The friends of Temperance assembled last evening at the Academy of Music, to listen to an address from Hon. NEAL DOW, who was announced to give an account of his late mission to England. At 7 o'clock there were only about 200 persons in the house; the number afterwards increased to about 400. At 7½ o'clock the gas was turned on, and Rev. Mr. MARSH, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Hon. NEAL DOW, Dr. CHARLES JEWETT, Hon. C. C. LEIGH, and several other persons, came before the curtain. Rev. Mr. MARSH called the meeting to order, and made a brief address laudatory of the labors of Mr. DOW, both in his own State, and afterwards abroad, in the cause of total abstinence. The Mayor, he said, had been obliged to decline being present, on account of pressing duties which required that he should retire early to rest.

Rev. Dr. TYNG was then introduced, and spoke eloquently for about 20 minutes. It was a noble saying of HENRY CLAY—"I would rather be right than be President." He did not throw off a principle more firmly fixed in the foundation of their course than that conveyed in this sentiment. The friends of Temperance were few, but would stand to their course, and God would give them the victory. He regretted the absence of the Mayor, and had hoped that gentleman would have dignified his office by presiding at the meeting. The Mayor had made pledges to close up the grog shops on Sunday, and he, Dr. T., had great hopes that he would accomplish what he has undertaken, but he remembered what other Mayors on coming into office had promised, and now they had found themselves unequal to the task, so that proof of what was to be done in the present case would be as with the pudding—in the eating thereof. If he, (the Mayor) fulfilled his promise, he would leave an immortal name to posterity as that of one of the greatest benefactors of his country. He referred to Mr. [illegible], as the Governor of Massachusetts who signed the first law restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors in that State, and who also, as the President of Harvard College placed his veto upon the use of wines and liquors at the College festivals. These acts he regarded as conferring more real honor upon him than any or all the other acts he had ever done. A prohibitory law in this City which would shut up rum-shops, would do more to put an end to pauperism and crime than all other instrumentalities ever yet employed. He read extracts from the memoirs of JOHN ADAMS, showing that his first efforts as a young lawyer were to put a stop to the sale of rum in his native town of Braintree, and in three years he succeeded in getting a law passed, refusing to license a single place in that town for the sale of intoxicating drinks. He grappled with an evil that was real and conquered it. This was one hundred years ago. ADAMS possessed the virtues of the old Roman—he still lives, and all creation could not kill him. He referred, in the same strain, to WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, as advocates of the strictest sobriety. CHARLES MACKAY, who had recently written a letter to an English journal, giving a scurrilous account of the temperance movement in this country, and his adventures on a North River steamboat in pursuit of brandy and water, came in for a passing, but not a flattering, notice.

At the conclusion of Dr. TYNG's speech, Mr. DOW was introduced, and was received with warm demonstrations of applause. He also regretted the absence of the Mayor, and expressed the opinion that the prohibition question was of more importance to the City and the State than any other that could occupy their attention. The rich and great had always stood aloof from a good cause at first, but were ready enough to claim all the credit when success had rendered it popular. It had been so ever since the days of Christ. Mr. Dow gave the statistics of drunkenness in England; 273,000 per annum was expended in strong drinks there, and 60,000 persons yearly perished from its effects. With these sixty thousand, more than a million of women and two millions of children were connected in the misery entailed by the drunkard's vices. A great change, however, was going on in the public sentiment of Great Britain on this subject. Seven thousand people of Newcastle on Tyne had lately petitioned against the granting of licenses, and there were now no licensed public drinking-houses in that town. In other places, too, it was difficult to obtain licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. The State of Maine was now engaged in perfecting a Prohibitory law, which, when enacted, would never be repealed; and he called upon the people of New-York to follow the noble example set her by the Pine-tree State.

Mr. MARSH thanked the audience for their attention, and the meeting dispersed.

Sea and Ship News.

ALLEGED MURDER ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.—An examination of the Captain and part of the crew of the American ship *America* took place at Cork, about the 20th ult., in reference to the alleged murder of one of the seamen, (a Greek, whose name is not known,) by BURNS, third mate. The *America*, from Liverpool for New-York, put back to Cork after an absence of 42 days, in consequence of adverse winds, and of injuries received by the vessel.

Four witnesses were examined, all of the same vessel, named ALFRED DAVID, JOSEPH NEEDLES, JOHN LEYARD, G. NICHOLS, and HENRY MORSEY, master. The following is the evidence given by DAVID, which embraces the main facts: Having been sworn, he said—I shipped from Liverpool as an able seaman; was obliged to go up the yard with the deceased, and was next to him during the time he was up; when furling the foretopsail it came blowing very hard, about a fortnight after we left Liverpool; I saw the third mate, whose name is BURNS, give three kicks to the deceased—two across the shoulders and the third in the back of the neck; saw the deceased then throw back his head and fall off the yard. I heard the mate say, "What made that fellow fall off?" And I, being afraid, said, "I don't know, Sir;" the third mate said, "I hardly touched him;" I saw the mate hit deceased very hard with an india-rubber boot; in my opinion, the kicks caused him to fall off; I observed him fall, as I was next to him; the third mate was standing over the mainyard and holding on by the backstay when he kicked deceased; the deceased was taken up and carried aft before I came down; when I saw him, eight or ten minutes after, deceased was moaning and rubbing his side where he fell; he died soon afterwards; the ship's company were afraid to speak of the occurrence, or mention anything of it; I said, "the gasket must have been broken by the deceased," being afraid to say it was broken by the kicks and fall of deceased; saw no gasket at all in deceased's hands; deceased was hauling before the sail at the time; the third mate and boatswain were in the habit of kicking any of the crew that they did not think did their work smartly enough.

The other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was corroborative of this witness. When the vessel arrived in Passage, the mate received his wages, and embarked by the steamer to Liverpool, where he was supposed to be at this time. Another singular circumstance connected with this vessel is, that another of the crew, who joined in Liverpool, has not been heard of lately, and it is supposed he must have been dealt foully with.

The magistrate directed the depositions to be forwarded to Dublin Castle with a view to further proceedings.—*Cork Reporter*.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED ON SHIPBOARD.—A number of sailors from the American ship *Colonel J. Macrae*, were brought before the Liverpool magistrates on the 22d of January, charged with mutiny and a violent assault upon the mate of that vessel, and the mate of the *Arno*. On Thursday afternoon, the *Colonel J. Macrae* was lying in the Mersey ready for sea, and the captain was just leaving her to go on shore for a steamtug, when the crew refused to obey the mate's orders, and commenced a violent assault upon him with capstan bars. His head and face were very much bruised, and he was otherwise seriously hurt. The captain, having heard of the affray, returned on board, bringing with him the mate of the *Arno*, (MATHEWS,) who rendered very efficient service in quelling the tumult, though at great personal sacrifice, his arm being broken with a capstan bar, and having sustained other very serious injuries. It appeared that the assault upon the mate of the *Macrae* arose out of jealousy, and in consequence of his promotion from before the mast.—Three of the prisoners were fined £5, in default two months imprisonment, for each assault; the offenders being treated thus summarily as the captain of the *Macrae* could not wait for a committal to the sessions. Mr. MANSFIELD, the stipendiary magistrate, expressed a hope that the American captains at present in port would reward the mate of the *Arno* for his bravery, and compensate him for his injuries.

SWORN MANIFESTS FOR PORTO RICO.—Vessels bound to Porto Rico are obliged, by a law of the Spanish authorities of that Island, to carry with them from the port of departure a certified manifest of cargo from the Spanish Consul, under a penalty of $200 fine. The regulation is an old one, and had become obsolete, but it has been lately revived, and one American Captain has been fined $200 for the omission. The brig *Hancock*, of Boston, Captain ORRE, arrived at Guayama, Porto Rico, in October last, with a cargo of lumber and shingles, from Wilmington, N. C. Having discharged his cargo, he was refused a clearance, on the ground that he did not bring a manifest of cargo, sworn to before the Spanish Consul of Wilmington. After much protesting Captain ORRE paid the $200, and the American Consular Agent, F. W. PRESTON, Esq., has sent the papers to the Secretary of State for his attention.

General Walker Before the United States District Court.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Feb. 2.

General WALKER appeared yesterday before Hon. T. H. MCCALEB, U. S. District Judge of this District, and stated that having been bound over to appear before his Court, he desired to make his appearance and ascertain whether there was any charge against him. The Judge stated that the Jury had ignored the bill against Gen. WALKER, and therefore there was no accusation against him.

Gen. WALKER remarked that the President had brought an accusation publicly, and he desired an investigation and trial before the Court and Jury in order to know who the true criminals were; and for this purpose he was willing to waive the finding of a bill and go before the Court on any indictment the District-Attorney might draw. The Judge said he would communicate the fact to the District Attorney. So much for Gen. WALKER's appearance in Court to invite his accusers to an investigation.

Very soon after this the District-Attorney was informed of what had occurred in Court, and was asked to comply with Gen. WALKER's request. This he declined to do, saying, in the spirit of an obedient and exemplary officer who holds the Federal appointing power in eminent reverence, that he would do nothing further in the matter until he had heard from the President in regard to it.

It is evident from this and previous occurrences that the Administration desires anything else but an investigation of Gen. WALKER's case. It is true a show of zeal was made in arresting him at Mobile, and afterwards laying a bill against him before the Grand Jury, which was ignored. But the intent, we have no doubt, was not to bring Gen. WALKER to a trial, but really to get a pretext for not prosecuting to a final investigation in the refusal of the Grand Jury to find a true bill.

The late Steamboat Disaster on the Mississippi—A Dreadful Loss of Life.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* contains the following dispatch:

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.—The steamer *Col. Crossman*, Capt. J. CHEEVES, bound from New-Orleans for St. Louis, with a cargo of about four hundred tons of groceries, and two hundred passengers, was entirely consumed by fire, on Thursday night, 4th inst. at 9 o'clock, in the Mississippi River, a short distance below New-Madrid, Missouri. From twenty to fifty lives are reported lost, and one hundred and twenty-five saved. One of the survivors states the fire was caused by the bursting of the "doctor" boiler. The wreck drifted on a bar below New-Madrid, where it grounded, and burned to the water's edge. Capt. CHEEVES, the mate, and five ladies are among those saved.

The loss of the boat and cargo will exceed $60,000. The *Crossman* was built at Cincinnati one year ago, having left there for the Missouri River on the 17th of February, 1857. She cost $40,000, and is owned by Capt. J. CHEEVES, her commander, Capt. WEAVER, the clerk, and Capt. PAT. YORE, all of St. Louis. She was probably insured in Pittsburg and St. Louis for $30,000. She was constructed expressly for the Missouri River, and one of the finest packets in the trade.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk Steamer *Southerner*.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of Saturday evening says: The *Col. Crossman* was one of a number of boats built by MORROW & Co., of Cincinnati, in the winter of 1856, and was intended to form one of a line of packets to ply on the Missouri. She was a first-class boat in every respect, of four hundred tons burden, and made her first trip in the month of April, 1857. She cost in the neighborhood of $40,000.

There was some insurance on the boat in this city, but as insurance never covers loss occasioned by or consequent on explosion, it cannot be recovered. She was owned by a company in St. Louis.

Alleged Frauds in the Comptroller's Office.

Affidavit of the Comptroller—J. B. Smith Before the Recorder—Testimony of A. S. Cady.

The People, on the complaint of A. C. Flagg vs. James B. Smith and John Fitzpatrick.—Mr. J. B. Smith and John Fitzpatrick, who are, on affidavit of the Comptroller, held responsible for some of the errors in the Finance Department, appeared before the Recorder yesterday afternoon for examination. Mr. John Graham appeared as Counsel for Mr. Smith, whose case was on; and Ex-Judge Whiting, acting for the District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. Although the late discoveries in the Finance Department have caused considerable excitement among the City tax-payers and the community generally, there was not a large number of spectators in Court. Those present were mostly contractors and persons holding situations in the several Departments of the City Government, Mr. Devlin, Ex-Councilman Barney, and Mr. Taylor, of the Assessment Bureau, were among the number. The following is the affidavit of the Comptroller, which forms the ground for the proceedings against Mr. Smith:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on or about the 7th day of August, 1856, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being a Municipal Corporation, entered into a contract in writing with one Conklin Sharp, whereby the said Sharp agreed with the said Corporation, to furnish all the materials and labor to pave Forty-ninth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, according to certain specifications referred to in the said contract.

That the said Corporation agreed to pay for the said work twenty-five cents per square foot for bridge stones and thirty-six cents per square yard for paving; and as deponent verily believes, no other sum for any works, under the said contract, was mentioned therein.

That after the making of the said contract, as this deponent has been informed and believes, the said contract was assigned to one John Fitzpatrick, which was filed in the Street Commissioner's Office, on or about the 17th day of November, 1856; that said Fitzpatrick afterwards assigned the said contract, or the moneys to become due thereon, to the Bowery Bank, which assignment was filed in said Street Commissioner's Office, or notice thereof given at said office, on or about the 16th day of March, 1857.

That said Bowery Bank, afterwards by its receiver, as deponent is informed and believes, reassigned or released the said contract to the said John Fitzpatrick; that on or about the 9th day of July, Charles McNeil, Jacob N. Oakley and W. A. Dooly, Deputy Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, ascertained the amount to be paid for the work done under said contract, to be the sum of $2,823 10, which sum, with Surveyor's fees, inspecting, advertising, assessing and collecting, amounts to $449 09, were assessed by them upon the owners of property to be benefited, or supposed to be benefited, by the said work.

That said assessment was confirmed by the said Common Council, and was approved by the Mayor, on the 13th day of October last, and Joseph R. Taylor was appointed to collect the same.

That by law, in cases where such assessments exceed ten thousand dollars, the said corporation is authorized to pay the contractor or to issue bonds for the payment thereof, in anticipation of the collection thereof from the property owners upon whom such expenses may be assessed.

That one James B. Smith, a clerk in the Finance Department of the said City, of which deponent is the head, having in charge the making up of the claims of contractors with the Corporation, on or about the 23d of November last, made up the amount due to the said Fitzpatrick, under the said contract, at the sum of $12,823 10, instead of the true sum, $2,823 10, and handed the same to deponent who directed the bond-clerk to make out a bond or bonds for that amount, and so to pay the same to the said John Fitzpatrick; that in making out bonds at the office, they are issued only in even hundreds, the fractional parts being paid in cash by a check upon the Chamberlain. That accordingly three bonds were made out bearing date the 23d day of November, two for $5,000 each and one for $2,800, and the balance, $23 10, was paid by a warrant upon the Chamberlain, payable to the order of the said John Fitzpatrick.

That the said bonds were numbered 71 for $5,000, 72 for $5,000, and 73 for $2,800, and were duly executed by the proper officers, according to law and delivered.

That afterwards the said John Fitzpatrick assigned said bond 71 to Charles Devlin, as appears by an indorsement on the said bond, and delivered the said warrant to him, as also appears by an indorsement on the said warrant for the difference. That the said bond No. 71 was afterwards assigned to Hawley and Bradford, by the said Charles Devlin, and by them assigned to Jacob A. Robertson, who surrendered the same and took out a new bond therefor. Deponent saith he is ignorant as to the other two bonds, whether held by the said Fitzpatrick, or passed away by him to some other person. That deponent has been informed and believes the said Charles Devlin was interested in the said contract, or the work done under it.

Deponent further saith that he has recently discovered, by an examination of his books and those kept by the said Smith, and comparing the entries of said Smith with the original assessment, it appears that the original entry was properly made and of the right amount, as the deponent believes, and that the figure one (1) was afterwards placed before it in the entry upon the ledger, but how this was, deponent cannot state with any absolute certainty.

Deponent saith that in all such cases the bond or bonds are made out for the whole sum, or in such amounts as the parties to whom the same are to be paid desire; but whether the said Fitzpatrick or his clerk Brannigan, to whom the said bond and warrant were delivered for the said Fitzpatrick, desired the same to be in different bonds, deponent cannot state.

Deponent saith that the said Corporation, by the said acting and doings of the said Smith and the said Fitzpatrick, have been cheated and defrauded out of $10,000, represented by the said bonds, Nos. 71, 72 and 73.

Deponent further saith that he verily believes the said Fitzpatrick conspired with the said Smith, to cheat and defraud the said Corporation out of the said sum of $10,000—that the difference between the real amount to be paid to said Fitzpatrick under the said contract, and the sum so paid in manner aforesaid is so great, that in the judgment of this deponent, he must have known that the Corporation would be defrauded to that amount.

Deponent therefore prays process against the said Smith and Fitzpatrick, and that they may be dealt with according to law. A. C. FLAGG.

Sworn to before me this 25th January, 1858.

A. S. CADY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Artimus S. Cady was the first witness called. He was examined for the prosecution by Judge Whiting. He said—I am Deputy-Comptroller; I was clerk for the Comptroller, for two years and more, previous to last December; I had particular charge of the assessments; the accounts of the office were usually made up by vouchers from the different Departments of the City Government; the vouchers come to the office and are made up there.

Q.—Do you know Mr. John Fitzpatrick? A.—I do not.

A ledger was now shown witness, who said, The ledger now shown me was kept with special reference to the contracts under the Street Department. The abstract pointed out to him, he said, appeared to be in the handwriting of Mr. Smith. It concerned the paving of Forty-Ninth-street, between the Sixth and Eighth avenues. The total amount, including inspection, surveying, advertising, assessing and collecting, is $13,272 19. Signed J. R. Taylor, Collector, and confirmed October 30, 1857.

Q.—Is there any entry on the credit side? A.—There is not.

Q.—Under whose direction are the assessment bonds made up? A.—The Comptroller's; it also appeared on the ledger that the bonds named had been assigned by C. Sharp to John Fitzpatrick and by him to the Bowery Bank; they were for 5 years, at 7 per cent., dated Nov. 23, 1857, and signed J. B. Smith.

Q.—What is the amount on the assessment roll? A.—$2,823 10; expenses $146 85.

Q.—Are you able to determine whether the figure "1" before the "2" was made at the first entry. A.—I am not, of my own knowledge; from observation I think it was not.

Q.—What are your reasons for that belief. A.—The figure "1" is written in darker ink than the other figures.

Q.—Are they written by the same hand? A.—Perhaps so, I cannot tell.

Q.—Have you got a receipt for the payment? A.—I have.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—Mr. Cady, how long have you been in the Comptroller's office? A.—Five years.

Q.—What is the nature of your situation there? A.—I am Clerk to the Comptroller. I do the general duties of the office.

Q.—By whom were you appointed? A.—By the Comptroller and the Board of Aldermen; I exercise supervision in the office by the direction of the Comptroller; I keep the records of the office, title-papers, &c.

Q.—Where are those records and title-papers kept? A.—They are in the office of the Comptroller; a portion of them—the more valuable portion, such as copies of deeds, grants, &c.—are kept in the safe. The vouchers upon which payments are made are filed away in different rooms of the office.

Q.—How many rooms are there in the office? A.—There were three bureaus—the Collector of City Revenue, the Clerk of Arrears, and the Auditing Bureau.

Q.—To which Department did that ledger (the one produced) belong. A.—To the Auditing Bureau.

Q.—Was Mr. Smith's salary paid in that Bureau? A.—No; his salary was paid from the Bureau of Arrears.

Q.—Who appointed Mr. Smith? A.—He was appointed by the Comptroller.

Q.—What were his duties? A.—He did a portion of the duty of the Auditing Bureau; his duties were mostly confined to that Department.

Q.—Were there any clerks in the office beside him? A.—Yes, there were eight or nine; Mr. Smith's particular duty related to assessment contracts; that was among his first duties.

Q.—Do you not know that his first duty was to bring up some books that had laid behind some years? A.—I do not, but I have understood that the assessment ledger had run behind several years.

Q.—Can you give any idea of the channels through which the assessment lists come to your office? A.—I cannot. The law requires them to be kept in the Street Commissioner's office.

Q.—By whom were those books kept? A.—By Mr. Van Tine, the assistant auditor.

Q.—Was there not an assistant auditor, Samuel Beach, who had some connection with these books? A.—There was.

Q.—When the office was closed where was that ledger usually placed? A.—In the book-case at the side of the room.

Q.—Was it placed there every night? A.—I do not know that it was.

Q.—Was there any lock and key to that book-case? A.—I don't think there was.

Q.—Do you ever remember to have seen it locked? A.—I do not.

Q.—At what hour was the office first opened in the morning? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Have you ever been the first person there? A.—I have not to my recollection.

Q.—Were you the last person there at night? A.—No; I left the office before the messenger locked it up.

Q.—Who was that messenger? A.—Mr. Upton.

Q.—Where did he put the key? A.—I do not know; Mr. Smith had charge of it.

Q.—Do you not know of any other person who had charge of them besides Mr. Smith? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did not Mr. Smith's duties bring him in communication with other books besides that ledger? A.—Yes; a daily journal and several ledgers.

Q.—How many ways were there to reach the room in which Smith was? A.—Only one; by going through the middle room.

Q.—What were the means of access to the middle room? A.—The door from the outside led into it.

Q.—Where were the Comptroller's apartments? A.—In the second-story of the Hall of Records.

Q.—How early and how late have you found the office open? A.—During Smith's term I have found it open as early as 9 o'clock, and as late as between 4 and 5 in the afternoon; sometimes later.

Q.—Do not a great many persons visit that office during the day? A.—Yes, a great many.

Q.—How many, on an average? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Have you ever seen any strangers looking over these ledgers? A.—I do not recollect having seen any.

Q.—Was there anything to prevent them coming in and looking over them? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. Smith complain of the facility of access to the ledgers? A.—I never did.

Q.—By whom was the body of the receipt signed? A.—By Mr. Fitzpatrick through John Brannegan.

Q.—Is the receipt in Mr. Smith's handwriting? A.—I think it is.

Q.—You think it is—are you positive whether it is or not? A.—I am quite certain.

The testimony of this witness was closed here, and the further hearing was postponed to Thursday next, at 3½ P. M.

The Democratic General Committee.

At a meeting of the General Committee held last evening, JOSIAH W. BROWN in the Chair, it was resolved, on motion of EMANUEL B. HART, that a standing Committee of one member of the General Committee from each Ward be appointed by the Chair to investigate all alleged frauds at primary elections and nominations, and to inquire into the existence of secret organizations injurious to the harmony of the party, and otherwise to study its best organization. Resolutions concerning the course of the Administration on the Lecompton Constitution were offered by WM. D. KENNEDY, and adopted. They approve the President's Message and course on the Kansas question, and indorse all that the friends of the Lecompton Constitution have attempted in Congress—agree that under that Constitution it would be entirely feasible for a majority to alter and amend any of its provisions, in defiance of any prohibitions in the Constitution—eulogize the behavior of New-York Democrats in Congress, stigmatize all election frauds as detestable, and tender new assurances that the New-York Democracy will always demand and sustain the admission into the Union of any State which seeks it with a proper organization and Constitution, without reference to the exclusion or allowance of Slavery. After appointing a Committee to get up a public meeting to indorse Mr. BUCHANAN, the Committee adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

FORGERIES BY AN OLD MAN.—Thomas S. Whittaker, *alias* Wm. Brown, a man nearly 70 years of age, formerly a prosperous down-town merchant, but who failed some time ago, was arrested yesterday by Captain Weed, of the Second Ward, charged with forging the signatures of various merchants of the City upon checks upon different banks. The checks were each for the sum of $15 41. He passed several of the checks at different stores, till it was finally discovered that he was dealing in forged paper. The age and gentlemanly appearance of the accused, and his acquaintance with most of those to whom he offered the forged checks, enabled him to impose upon them so successfully. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court, and committed for trial in default of bail.

DECEPTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—Moses Wile, a seaman, was arrested yesterday upon complaint of the officers of the Mechanics and Traders Savings Bank, No. 492 Grand-street, charging him with making a false entry in his bank book. The accused deposited $25 in the Bank, but made an entry in his book of $250, which was discovered on his making a second deposit of $200. The accused stated that after depositing $25 he pasted the leaves together containing the entry and made an entry of $250 to make his wife believe that he had deposited this amount. His object in deceiving his wife was to send $200 to his relations in Germany, which his wife was opposed to his doing. The bank officers gave credit to Wile's statement, and expressed regret at his arrest.

DRIVING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—James McKibben was arrested yesterday, charged with driving a hack without a license. He was taken before Marshal Stevens, at the Mayor's office, and fined $5, which he promptly paid. Four Irish laborers were found yesterday in the upper part of the City, driving dirt carts, neither having a license. They were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and fined $2 each. One of them being unable to pay the fine, his horse and cart were sent to the pound till the money should be forthcoming.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—A peddler, giving his name as John Levy Allen, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch worth $50, belonging to Jonathan Ravell, residing at the "Five Point's Mission House." The property was found in the possession of the accused, and he was locked up in the Tombs to answer.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—A man named John R. Cort was arrested in this City yesterday, charged with having run away from Rochester, N. Y., where he was charged with obtaining goods by false pretences. He was taken back to Rochester to answer the charge.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A BLIND MAN.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 96 Ridge-street, upon the body of PHILIP GROMPORT, a German, twenty-four years of age, who committed suicide, late Monday night, by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased was blind, and for several months had been drinking to excess. At 11 o'clock at night he appeared to be in excellent spirits; but half an hour afterwards was found lying at the bottom of a flight of stairs with his throat cut. His friends can assign no cause for the act. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by suicide by cutting his throat with a razor."

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, at No. 19 Clinton-street, upon the body of JOHN STOKEL, a child a year and a half old, who died from being burned, his clothes having taken fire from the stove. The mother went out of the room for a few moments, and on her return found the child's clothes on fire. A verdict of "Accidental death by burns" was rendered.

FATAL FALL ON SHIPBOARD.—HENRY MALLOY, a laborer, 23 years of age, while at work yesterday on a ship lying at the foot of Ninth-street, East River, slipped and fell into the lower hold. He died in a few minutes after being taken up. The body was taken to his late residence, No. 326 East Thirteenth-street, where an inquest will be held to-day.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Gold Watches,
of all descriptions,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
for sale low by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

YOU'VE GOT NO BEARD—THEN YOU MUST use my ONGUENT. It is the only thing that will force the Beard to grow. As for the Hair, its effect is perfectly astonishing. It has stood the test of 6 years. Price $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 100 Spruce-st., below William; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

NICHOLS—REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Thos. [illegible] Sawyer, D. D., Mr. GEO. E. NICHOLS to Miss AMELIA REYNOLDS, daughter of Harvey Reynolds, Esq., all of this City.

BALCH—MELVILLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at the Bleecker-st. Church, by Rev. Wm. S. Balch, WM. DRAKE BALCH to Miss ELLEN MELVINA MELVILLE, eldest daughter of Henry E. Melville, all of this City.

MELVILLE—SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 8, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Wm Frost, HENRY B. MELVILLE to SARAH E. SEYMOUR, both of this City.

HERRENDEN—HOWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Price, WILLIAM HERRENDEN to L. ANNA, eldest daughter of William C. Howell, Esq., all of this City.

CHAMBERS—THOM.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, by Rev. William Bowden, Mr. I. P. CHAMBERS to Miss LIBBIE D. THOM, daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Thom, all of Boston.

ROCHEFORT—MCCOSSE.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Mr. Farrell, JULES ROCHEFORT and AGNES M. MCCOSSE, both of this City.

NOTT—FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 8, by Rev. A. Ellendorf, DAVID NOTT, of Mount Vernon, Canada West, to ADELAIDE C., daughter of William Fowler, of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

VETRASSAT.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, Mrs. EMMA S. VETRASSAT, eldest daughter of Enos H. and Eliza M. Weed, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 167 Monroe-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

WOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, DORCAS M., daughter of David Weed, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 136 Wooster-st., on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TATE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness of 3 years, MARGARET THOMAS, widow of the late Robert Tate, aged 69 years and 9 months.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of her grandson, John Rauld, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 164 6th-st.

THURSTON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 8, at the residence of her nephew Rev. G. Thurston Bedell, PHEBE WATSON THURSTON, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, punctually, without further notice.

LYON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, DAVID D. LYON, Sexton of Trinity Church, aged 43 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Trinity Church, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BANKS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, of consumption, at the residence of her uncle, Sheldon Smith, LIZZIE BANKS, in the 23d year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Friday morning, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock, from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

ROSCOE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, LETITIA P. ROSCOE, aged 65 years.

Her remains will be taken to Trenton, N. J., for interment.

☞ Trenton, N. J., papers please copy.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, IRA C. HUNTINGTON, of the late firm of Edwards & Huntington.

Funeral on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 49 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HILER.—At Haverstraw, on Monday, Feb. 8, RANDOLPH MARTIN HILER, son of Selah and Catharine Hiler, aged 9 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Hiler, at Haverstraw. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

ROGERS.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 1, Mrs. A. ROGERS, aged 82 years.

PLATT.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, Rev. ISAAC W. PLATT, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., aged 50 years.

Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, at West Farms. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.
The youthful, as well as those in the meridian of life, and even aged people and young children, find them pleasant to eat.
They do not necessarily require masticating like other food, but merely breaking and moistening in the mouth gradually, or soaking in water or milk, by this means separating into tender flakes, in which state the stomach may receive them.
These flakes are composed of particles of farina, in which the life-supporting principle of the grain remains, not deadened or injured, as in flour, by too close grinding, but retaining its most active properties, so necessary to digestion and the energizing force with which it imparts to the body a healthful growth, or renewed vigor and strength.
Ask your grocer for WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, and take none but those stamped with the name "WING." The wholesale dépôt is at A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S, Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

IVORY COMBS,
DEPOT WITH
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.
We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.
In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.
PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Fifteen years in use, and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.
These Safes, secured by our
LA BELLE LOCK,
which is proof against powder and burglars.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner College-place,
OFFER FOR SALE
At the lowest market prices,
Their Spring importation, consisting in part of
SILK GOODS.
Black Gros de Rhines, all qualities and widths.
Black Lustrini, different qualities, in all widths.
Black Moire Antiques, all qualities and widths.
Black Velvets, Lyons and Genoa, all qualities and widths.
Black Peult de Soie, Royals, Venitienne, &c., for mourning.
Black Satin Vestings, all qualities, of silk and cotton back.
Black Satin de Chines and Serges, all qualities and widths.
Black Silk Cravats, all qualities.
Black and Colored Taffeta Ribbons, of a celebrated make.
DRESS GOODS.
Plain Baréges, colored and black, all qualities.
Crêpe Maretz, black and colored, all qualities.
Plain Mous. de Laines, all qualities.
Printed Baréges.
Barége Robes à Volants and à Quilla.
Plain, Colored and Printed Percales.
Printed Jaconets and Organdies, in single and in Chintz colors.
Veil Baréges and Grenadines, a full assortment of celebrated make in Green, Brown, Blue and Black.
Lyons Crêpes, all qualities.
Paris Filet Mitts, a full assortment.
&c., &c., &c.
Also, Agents for
"BAJOU" Paris Kid Gloves.
"BISCHOFF'S" "SEMPER IDEM."
"IMPERIAL" and "CASTLE" Gros de Rhines.
M. RUBINACCI'S Sewings.
VERITA'S Italian Cravats.
WOOLENS.
HILGER BROTHERS' Cloths and Doeskins, and a general assortment of other superior makes of low-priced Black Doeskins and Cloths.
Also,
Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings and Vestings.

PART TWO—READY TO-DAY.
The only Unabridged, Unmutilated Edition.
MRS. WATTS SHERMAN'S
TRANSLATION OF
GUERRAZZI'S BEATRICE CENCI.
Price 25 cents.
The two remaining parts will be published next week, at which time the complete work will be issued in two volumes, 12mo., of about 750 pages. Price, paper cover, $1; cloth, $1 50; half calf, $3.
The translator of this edition kindly devotes the entire profits to the benefit of the author.
This translation was commenced in Rome three years ago. Since it was known that it was in progress, another publishing house has issued a translation of portions of the same work, and it, therefore, becomes necessary for all who desire the entire work, unabridged and unmutilated, the profits of which go to the author, to be careful and order MRS. WATTS SHERMAN'S EDITION.
A QUESTION OF VERACITY.—The other publishing house alluded to having charged Mrs. Sherman's edition (although they had never seen it) with being "an incomplete, mutilated and imperfect translation," whereas we claim that it is the only English translation of the entire work, unabridged and unmutilated, we respectfully invite the public, and especially the critics, to compare the two editions, and thus easily settle this question of veracity between rival publishers. Meanwhile we may state that Mrs. Sherman's edition will require about 750 duodecimo pages, while the rival edition fills but 500 similar pages. So far as we can at present determine, the rival edition alluded to omits ABOUT ONE QUARTER of the work as written by Guerrazzi. Published by
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

IN PRESS,
A SKETCH OF THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, K. C. B., by the Rev. WM. BROCK.
Mr. Brock baptized General Havelock, and had ample materials for the purpose of this sketch. It has been prepared by an arrangement with the family, Mr. Marshman, a brother-in-law of the General, having given Mr. Brock a brief narrative of his illustrious kinsman's career, as well as other aid in its preparation.
To be ready soon.
ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

ENORMOUS SWELLING.
THE WHOLE BODY TURNED OF A BEET COLOR.
This was the case of Mrs. Maria Tate, Uxbridge, Mass. The calf of the legs about 2½ feet in circumference. Skin finally burst, discharging many gallons of watery, bloody matter. Cured—using but 2 boxes of Dr. S. B. SMITH'S Magnetic Salve, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church.

V. [illegible] V.
Valentines [illegible]
Valentines for [illegible] AND ANNUAL
[illegible]
Valentines for all [illegible]
Valentines with [illegible]
Valentines to [illegible]
Valentines to bachelors.
Valentines quite [illegible]
Valentines all sentimental.
Valentines enthusiastic.
Valentines severe and caustic.
Valentines surcharged with kisses.
Valentines for boys and misses.
Valentines with rare devices.
Valentines at cheapest prices.
Valentines superbly painted.
Valentines illuminated.
Valentines in every style.
Veiled in every variety.
May be had at STRONG'S, the shrine
Of Love's saint, St. Valentine.
Hearts [illegible]
To strong love, with STRONG'S [illegible]
The trade supplied at the lowest [illegible] prices, for cash, by T. W. STRONG, [illegible]
No. 98 Nassau-st.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

L. H. BONE, M. D., SON AND SUCCESSOR of Old Dr. CHRISTIAN BONE, cures Consumption, Bronchitis, ulcerated lungs and throat, spitting blood, night sweats, liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsy, [illegible] or fits, palpitation and all diseases of the heart, nervousness, general debility, and old ulcers, [illegible] and all humors. Office No. 224 Grand-st., [illegible] New-York City. Office hours 8 to 6, and [illegible]

GIBSON'S SYRUP HAS PROVED [illegible] claimed for it. The very weakest person with liver or womb complaints, just try it. For sale by [illegible] & Co., Buffalo; Dr. Ready, Medina; [illegible] Youngs, Rochester; Delya & Brothers, Syracuse; [illegible] & Comstock, Utica; Rossman & McKinstry, Hudson; M. L. Furnam, Poughkeepsie; L. C. Chapman, Newburg, and by one druggist in each town and village in the State, Ohio and Canada.

GIBSON'S SYRUP IN ALL CASES OF sexual incapacity and diseases of the spine or kidneys, is magical. Try it. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

GIBSON'S SYRUP CHANGES THE whole condition of the blood, and kills the germs which feeds the fires of disease. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

GIBSON'S SYRUP IS OUT-SELLING ANY cent-curing any other preparation. Let all who doubt it try it. C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

GIBSON'S SYRUP IS CURING MORE liver complaints and weakly persons than any other preparation now selling in market. Read the [illegible] No humbug.

GIBSON'S SYRUP WILL CURE ANY weakness in females, or scrofulous children, [illegible]

GIBSON'S SYRUP—CENTRAL DEPOT IS [illegible] 98 Washington-av., Albany, N. Y. [illegible]

PEOPLE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—The largest and best assortment of boots and shoes, gaiters, slippers, rubbers, &c. can be found at [illegible], No. 63 Catharine-st., corner of Madison.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC
AND OTHER PRINTS
SPURIOUS COLORS—[illegible]
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, [illegible], dale, Wamsutta,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.
It shall be their aim to keep a well-assorted
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS.
Gathering the choicest goods from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SPRING DRY GOODS,
At No. 418 Broadway,
Corner of Lispenard-street,
Late the property of G. D. Williams & Company,
Formerly at No. 111 Broadway,
And assigned by them for the benefit of creditors.
The stock consists principally of
Printed Jaconets,
Lawns and Organdies,
Rich printed Barèges and Robes,
New Spring Silks,
De Laines, Muslins and Calicoes,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Towels, &c.,
Gloves, Embroideries,
Hosiery, &c., &c., &c.
Chiefly of importation intended for the coming Spring sales, and which, on account of the late disastrous times, must now be forced to absolute and immediate sale.
By order of the assignees.
TERMS CASH.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on Monday
A choice assortment of their
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
At retail.
Canal, corner of Mercer.
300 Pieces
REAL BARNSLEY DAMASK.
In new and durable patterns.
For sale at low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

FINAL CLOSING OF THE OLD AND FAVORITE Dry Goods Mart, well known as [illegible] Hall, No. 291 Grand-st.
The assignees intend selling the entire balance of this desirable stock of Dry Goods, at the above place, far below the prices before asked, to effect its entire closing before the 27th inst., when they have to give up the premises to Adams & Spencer, Carpet dealers.
And would urge the public to avail themselves of this last chance of purchasing Dry Goods under these very favorable circumstances.

NECK TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 40 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES (a new article),
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, [illegible]
[illegible]
Our stock comprises many entirely new and desirable styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

RARE BARGAINS IN WET GOODS.
Wet Goods from Auction.
ALL THE CHOICE LOTS.
SLIGHTLY WET, BUT WARRANTED PERFECT.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 8,
RARE BARGAINS IN WET GOODS.
RICH BLACK SILKS, (wet, but perfect,)
At 5s. per yard, [illegible]
RICH BLACK SILKS, (warranted perfect,)
At 6s. per yard, [illegible]
Also,
10 cases of PURE IRISH LINENS.
Consisting of
PURE LINEN SHIRTING at 2s. per yard.
PURE LINEN Damasks, at 2s. 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s. per yard.
FINE DAMASK NAPKINS AND DOILIES,
From 6s. to 12s. per dozen.
Also,
5 CASES ALLENDALE SHEETINGS, (10-4 wide,)
At 1s. 6d. per yard.
5 CASES ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, (soiled,)
At 6¼ cents per yard.
It should be understood, that these goods, though slightly wet, are warranted free from stain or damage.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

BEELY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FRENCH SILKS, RIBBONS
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
No. 336 BROADWAY,
Up stairs,
Are receiving now their full assortment of Spring goods, including also the newest styles of Straw [illegible] choice of artificial flowers, all selected by Mr. [illegible] self, who has just returned from France.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. D. CROMWELL & CO.,
Offer to the trade their usual [illegible] Clothing Goods on terms to [illegible]
[illegible]

INDIA PLAID SUMMER SILKS AT 50 [illegible] per yard, and a large variety of [illegible] opened by wholesale and retail [illegible] low prices. [illegible] 20 Broadway.

DAMASK LINENS.—TABLE-CLOTHS, Damasks, diapers, [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S [illegible] THEATRE. THIS EVENING, Feb. 10, 1858. The successful [illegible] entitled [illegible] ... THE LADY OF THE LAKE. ... SATURDAY EVENING, ... MR. JEFFERSON'S FIRST BENEFIT, ... will be provided. Box sheet now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Last but one of the SOCIAL FESTIVITIES for ladies and children. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 10, 1858. [illegible] ... DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW ... on SATURDAY, 13th inst. ... by the agents for opening ... NATIONAL THEATRE ... THURSDAY, the 11th inst. ... GREAT COMBINATION. [illegible]

[illegible] NATIONAL THEATRE. [illegible] THIS EVENING, [illegible] ... A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK. ... THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

BOWERY THEATRE. [illegible] ... THIS EVENING, Feb. 10, [illegible] HAMLET. [illegible] MINISTER OF POLICE. [illegible] SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

BROADWAY THEATRE. [illegible] ... Sole Lessee. VAN AMBURGH'S Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 10. Mr. JAMES MELVILLE. THE GREAT EATON STONE. BALLET DE TROUPE. VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE. CINDERELLA will be performed only on [illegible] Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open [illegible] at 2 o'clock.

N. Y. AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION'S Miscellaneous Concert of the third Season, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. [illegible] Brinkerhoff, Miss Fanny Stockton, Mr. [illegible] (the violinist to H. B. M. Victoria, Queen of England), Mr. Richard Hoffman, Pianist; Mr. Candide [illegible], Mr. W. A. King and Dr. Chas. Guilmette, [illegible] Simon (violinist) and Bergner (violoncellist) [illegible] and the full Chorus of the Association. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at HALL'S, FIRTH & POND'S, BREUSING'S, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS' and SCHUBERTH'S Music Stores, Nos. [illegible], 647 and 701 Broadway, [illegible]. N. B.—Rehearsal at Dodworth's, as appointed.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. No. 444 Broadway. THIS EVENING, Feb. 10, 1858. [illegible] J. BUCKLEY, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, [illegible] FIVE GREAT [illegible]. Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY. WILL SHORTLY CLOSE. [illegible] DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by [illegible]. EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. [illegible] triumphant success of the new and thorough[illegible] PIONEER PATRIOT, [illegible] now in the FOURTH SUCCESSIVE WEEK of its performance [illegible] SEVERAL THOUSANDS ON EVERY OCCASION. [illegible] THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the characters [illegible] Mr. CHARLES HOWARD [illegible] ISABEL CARLTON, [illegible] H. WATKINS as NEGRO JOCKO! [illegible] FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURES, [illegible] DONNELLY, Happy Family, Living [illegible]. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION, NOW ON EXHIBITION For the BENEFIT OF THE POOR, At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S GRAND CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858, at MOZART HALL, [illegible] occasion she will be assisted by MR. HENRY COOPER, the celebrated English violinist, and other artists.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READING.—[illegible] SALOON, No. 806 BROADWAY.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of TWELFTH NIGHT, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at the above saloon, at 8 o'clock. This Reading will close the course. Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. Francis' [illegible] Wm. Hall & Son's [illegible] Mr. C. W. Pelman, No. 107 East [illegible] at the door.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ [illegible] Miss SMITH, Mrs. BOARDMAN, Messrs. [illegible] and others, assisted by the Æolian [illegible] under the direction of Mr. ROBERT ELDER. [illegible] 25 cents; to be obtained of A. SWA[illegible], [illegible] Bowery; Mrs. SARAH [illegible], No. 26 Bowery; J. B. & G. FRANK[illegible], No. 226 Grand-st. and [illegible], corner of [illegible], or at the door on the evening of the concert.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE HER CELEBRATED lecture on GALLANTRY at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10. Admission 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. The Committee have made arrangements to insure [illegible] ball ever given at the Academy. The decorations will be novel and magnificent; the music grand [illegible] Dodworth, with his two bands of 100 musicians. The supper department will be under the control of the celebrated caterer, J. Myers. Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.—PARTIES HOLDING tickets for the ball are informed that the doors of the Academy will be opened at 8½, and the dancing commence at 9 o'clock.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.—GENTLEMEN CONnected with the military, who propose attending the ball, are respectfully requested by the Committee to appear in their uniform.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SWORD AND TRUMPET. [illegible] ... KANNEY displays [illegible] popular game, [illegible] Will snatch the [illegible] from all rivals away. [illegible] And three cheers [illegible] hearty and loud! [illegible] Broadway. The Sword and Trumpet are Extra Gifts. [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law. [illegible] Sent to any address [illegible] H. KIMBALL & CO., Publishers, Providence, R. I.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A[illegible] attention of Booksellers, Newspaper Publishers, Printers, [illegible] to their facilities for supplying [illegible] weight, at the very lowest [illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible] ... No. [illegible] corner [illegible] WILSON.

[illegible] ... Brooklyn. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 4?? Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 173 AND 175 HUDSON-ST., near St. John's Park; gentlemen and their wives, also three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at a reduced price.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 1?? Atlantic-st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. ? Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman is desirous of obtaining board for himself and lady in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders. Terms must be moderate, and location pleasant, not more than ten minutes' walk from one of the Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,407 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO CHOICE front rooms, adjoining, on the second floor, with full or partial board, in a private family; first-class house and desirable location; very best reference given and required. Terms reasonable and immediate possession. Address, PRIVATE BOARD, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A gentleman of good habits, in a quiet family where there are but few or no other boarders. Address Box No. 3,274 New-York Post-Office, giving name of parties and situation of house, and price of board for a large-size room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 5 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 40 Concord-st.

TO LET—TWO FINE LARGE ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 163 Hudson-st., front of the park. Gas and bath in the house.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A DEMOCRATIC ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING.—It will be seen from the following call, signed by several of the most prominent Democrats in the City, that an Anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music, on FRIDAY EVENING next. We understand that Hon. F. P. STANTON will address the meeting:

The citizens of New-York, who are opposed to forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution of government which they have rejected, and who desire to save the National Democratic Party from complicity in the frauds by which the Lecompton Constitution is sustained, are invited to attend a public meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on FRIDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock, to protest against the acceptance of that Constitution by Congress.

GEORGE BANCROFT,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
GEORGE DOUGLAS,
OLIVER DE FORREST GRANT,
GEORGE FORREST,
JAMES E. COOLEY,
GEO. S. BUTLER, and others.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Pupils' charity exhibition in aid of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel (large room), No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1858. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the bookstore corner of 4th and 8th sts., Broadway.

EDWARD RUSSELL, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by extra labor on the part of the pupils, with the concurrence and under the care of their instructors.

G. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

ANNIVERSARY AND TEA FESTIVAL of the Samuel Band of Hope and of the New-York Band of Hope Association, will be held at the Eastern Congregational Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. His Honor the Mayor will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn; JONATHAN REVELL, Esq., and others. Public exercise in the Church at 8 o'clock. Admittance free.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 7 P. M. Subject—*Steam Engine and Cut-off*. This important question was discussed in part at the last meeting. We invite our most talented Engineers to give us their science and experience on it. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election for Trustees and Standing Committees for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Institute on THURSDAY NEXT, 11th inst. The polls will be opened at 3 P. M. and close at 7 P. M. By order of the Trustees. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

LIGHT GUARD ARMORY, LAFAYETTE HALL.—A special meeting of this corps will be held on the floor of the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 6½ o'clock. C. C. GARDINER, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

KNOW THYSELF—FIRST LECTURE FREE.—Subsequent Public Lectures 12½ cents.—Scientific and useful entertainment for Ladies and Gentlemen.—Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, Health and Disease, the causes which Destroy Health and the way to Preserve it, how to Invigorate the System, Prolong Life, &c., &c., at the Brooklyn Institute, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 10, 12, 15, 17 and 19, by H. A. ARCHER, M. D.

To the Ladies of Brooklyn and vicinity: H. A. ARCHER, M. D., Physician and proprietor of the Meriden Water Cure and Medical Institute, Meriden, Conn., and popular Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Diseases of Women and Children, will deliver a course of Medical and Anatomical Lectures to the Ladies of the city of Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOONS of THURSDAY, FRIDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 12, 16 and 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Brooklyn Institute. Admission 25 cents to each lecture.

These lectures will be amply illustrated by Manikins, Models, Charts, &c., all of the best French manufacture, which have been imported at great expense.

PROFESSOR HOWARD CROSBY, OF THE New-York University, will deliver the Third of the Lee-avenue Course of Five Lectures in the Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Benevolent Society, TO-NIGHT, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Literature*.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—LAST OF GRACE CHURCH LECTURES.—Subject: *The Chinese*, by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, of Hartford, in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst. Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SUCCESSFUL DRUG AND MEDICINE house wish to dispose of their stock and good will, one of the partners desiring to go abroad. Their books show a net gain of over $25,000 per year, and to any one who can give security (no cash required) this is a chance to enter upon an established business in which the sum required can be more than made in one year. Address U. B., with references, box No. 3,831 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A GERMAN IMPORTING AND commission house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the import and export fur trade. He must be a good judge of goods. One well qualified for the business, and can come well recommended, may expect liberal terms. All communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name and reference, IMPORTERS, *Times* office.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST family groceries in 2d-av.; stock, fixtures, lease, horse, wagon, &c. The store is on a corner, in the very best location for a large and good trade. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—(EITHER SPECIAL OR active) with a capital of from $10,000 to $20,000, in a well-established manufacturing and wholesale business. The customers are the fancy goods jobbers of our principal cities. Address, with real name and residence, H. F., Box No. 382 Post-Office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD CASH business; an industrious enterprising man with a small capital can buy a one-half interest in a lucrative business that has been established for two years. Inquire at No. [illegible] Broadway, room No. 3, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

VALUABLE MEDICAL RECEIPTS FOR sale, or a partner wanted to sell wholesale and retail. Apply to WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, room 13.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY MORNING, on leaving Dr. Hatfield's Church, on 4th-av., a MEDALLION MOSAIC BRACELET, being highly valued as a gift. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at H. BARKLEY'S, No. 326 West 23d-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A VALUABLE BRACELET, in going from St. Bartholomew's Church in Lafayette-place, through Great Jones-st. to Broadway, through Broadway to Bleecker and Bleecker to the 1st-av. [illegible] valued as the gift of a deceased mother. If left with E. L. YATES & CO., No. 439 Broadway, a suitable reward will be given.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. [illegible], DATED FEB. 1, [illegible], for [illegible] shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad stock, in name of Thomas [illegible]. The public are notified not to negotiate the above-named certificate. Application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate. READ & LATHROP.

STOPPED—SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN, A SILver plate. Apply to W. [illegible] SIMSON & CO., No. 181 Broadway.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine for machinery and burning. [illegible] J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED young [illegible] woman, as a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, will be found perfectly willing and obliging; one who knows how to [illegible]. Ladies in want of [illegible] servant, apply at No. [illegible] Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED WOMEN, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress, does up linens in style, understands meats and poultry, baking; wages $7 a month; the other as [illegible] chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing and ironing, or family sewing; wages $6. Call at [illegible] for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH LADY to teach children the French language, or as a lady's companion, and would have no objection to make herself useful in the family. Apply at No. [illegible], South Brooklyn, upstairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at [illegible] West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid; has lived 4 years in her last place; can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 1,0[illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. E., No. [illegible], in the office.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any kind; or as a dressmaker and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. E., No. 34 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] Varick-st., corner of King.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LAUNDRESS; OR as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; call at No. 14[illegible] 16th-st., west side of 7th-av., in the rear; to be seen till suited.

WANTED.—ANY INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY desiring the companionship of a young English lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, may secure her services, with satisfactory references, by addressing N. D., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist at washing and ironing; best City reference given; apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl that is a good cook and would assist in the washing. Call at No. 12[illegible] West 36th-st., in the rear of the marble shop. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as pastry cook in a hotel, or cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., in the furniture store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. D., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or [illegible] Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 17[illegible] Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman, recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 12[illegible] West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waiter, or would take care of children; can do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen until engaged at No. 44 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook, and thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 115 East 28th-st., second floor back; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do sewing; no objection to assist with children; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 10[illegible] East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 2[illegible], A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

SEVEN ITALIAN MUSICIANS, LATELY arrived, wish to find suitable situations. They would not object to being employed for soirees, balls, &c. Managers of theatres would find it to their great interest to employ them, as they are all first-rate musicians and violinists, who play also other instruments, and have a professional director among them and all the requisite complements. Address No. 166 York-st., Brooklyn, for eight days.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences as to his capability and honesty desires a place; he understands farming in all its various branches, vegetable gardening and the care of cattle in their different stages of disease; distance or location no object; a good place required, as the advertiser is a thorough-going man. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

CALIFORNIA.—A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIgent American woman, who wishes to go to California, would be glad to go as a help, nurse or assistant to a family. Can give the best of reference as to character, efficiency, &c. Inquire of Rev. S. BAYLISS, No. 5 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,3[illegible], New-York Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs. D. H., Box No. 2,769 General Post-Office, giving genuine name and location.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT LAW-CLERK who is familiar with the French, Spanish and German languages, wishes to change his situation. References satisfactory. Address S. D. S., *Times* Office.

MRS. YORKSTONE, LATE SUPERINTENDENT of the Employment Office Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, begs to announce to the ladies of New-York and surrounding country that she has removed to those commodious premises No. 29 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, where they can be suited with domestics of good character in every branch of household employment. Also, coachmen, valets, waiters, &c.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR good faithful girls, at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 3 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 4th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FARMER OR OVERSEER, SINGLE preferred, to take charge of a farm and highly improved grounds, ten miles from the City; must have the highest testimonials for capacity and character, and be able to earn liberal pay. Applicants should state full particulars and references; also, if they have had more than ordinary experience in the management and training of horses. Address FARMER AND OVERSEER, New-York *Times* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO DO the general housework of a small family; one who can sew preferred. A person desiring such a situation, who can appreciate a good home and kind treatment, can address M. C. S., Chatham-square Post-Office, giving her address, with reference. American, English or Scotch only need apply.

WANTED.—AN HONEST AMERICAN BOY, NOT over 15 years of age, of steady habits, good education, and living with his parents in New-York City, may hear of a situation in a wholesale book house, by addressing a line to Box No. 4,311 Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress, none but those who are fully competent, and with the best recommendations need apply. Call between the hours of 8 and 11, at No. 3 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY OFFICE BOY, WHO is willing to work and be obliging. He must be [illegible] Apply after 9 o'clock at No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, UNMARRIED [illegible] in Brooklyn. [illegible] Address Box No. 2,011 in handwriting of applicant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXperienced, well-educated and highly respectable Protestant girl, as child's nurse [illegible] Address ELIZA [illegible], No. [illegible] Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended. The advertiser is a Protestant. Any commands for J. H. [illegible] office of this paper, or at No. 10 Amity-place, will meet with prompt attention. Can be seen for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as cook [illegible] makes the best of bread, pies and cakes of all kinds; would assist in wash and iron; [illegible] willing Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; would do fine washing and ironing. Both have the best of reference; would go to the country. Call at No. 1[illegible] Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call for 2 days in the rear of No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress in a private family; is a good dressmaker and willing to assist in chamberwork or make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Apply, for two days, at No. 16 Grand-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment either as coachman or farmer; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses and all kinds of farm work; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address J. H., No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house work in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper, widower preferred. References exchanged. Address E. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 13th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. [illegible] Hammersley-st. No objection to the country.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A COSTLY PIANO FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Made by J. & C. Weber, a most magnificently finished instrument; elegant carved rosewood case, richly finished, with four round corners, back [illegible] front; beautiful full tone and full 7-octave, scalloped keys, richly inlaid, having their full warrantee; is nearly new and perfect. Cost $600; price $240. A most absolute bargain. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front-street, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine Ferries, after 9 A. M., for two days.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $195, NEARly new, rosewood, 7-octaves, round corners, carved lyre, circular scale; full rich tone, scalloped keys, made by the best city makers, to whom reference will be given. Apply at the advertiser's residence, No. 15[illegible] 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. [illegible] West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale on instalments at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, elegant case, fine, brilliant tone, metallic frame, made by a superior maker and warranted; cost $450, been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 53 Bedford-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF-A-YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH GRATIS!

The Instruction Book, $1, is the only expense for the whole Course of 26 Lessons at Prof. DUNOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway. Lessons every THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. N. B.—Tickets and books to be had every day at the above address.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 345 Broadway. We are prepared to supply schools, academies and colleges with competent teachers, tutors and professors of every department, literature, fine arts and science; families with tutors and governesses; schools with books, pupils, &c.; and teachers with desirable engagements. Principals will please forward their circulars for the inspection of patrons, &c. Schools bought and sold on commission. Boarding and day schools for sale. Wanted, several teachers for the South. SMITH & BOYD.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. All services in this department, with teachers, school-officers, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations in schools for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge. J. HOBBS.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship, book-keeping, &c., at his rooms No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. and No. 909 Broadway—entrance on 20th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF AN ENGLISH Protestant family, a situation in a Southern family. Her attainments are very superior, and with the accomplishments of music, drawing and French, she possesses a sound knowledge of all the English branches necessary towards making a complete education. A liberal salary would be required. For further particulars, address L. O., East 17th-st., New-York.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton (2,000 lbs.), delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st., North River,
Corner 24th-st. and 9th-av.,
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River,
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 30 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

SCRANTON COAL. LAST SALE OF THE SEASON. E. H. HOFFMAN & CO. will sell, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at No. 111 Pearl-st., for account of whom it may concern, 20,000 tons Scranton Coal, mainly prepared sizes. For particulars, apply at Auction-room.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL—LEHIGH, (genuine,) Red Ash (Peach Orchard) and White Ash Schuylkill, from the most celebrated veins, at the lowest market price. Also, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts., and corner Jane and West sts.

REMOVALS.

SOLOMON & HART Have removed their stock of Upholstery, Paper-Hangings, Window-Shades and General Furnishing Goods from No. 243 Broadway to their new and capacious establishment, No. 369 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. [illegible] Exchange-place, [illegible] from Broad-st.

REMOVED—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. [illegible] Wall-st. to No. [illegible] Wall-st., one door west of [illegible].

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES—THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible] No. 30 Water-st. [illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS Property, at low prices: [illegible] ... Also, [illegible] ... Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. [illegible].

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story Italian dwelling-houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water-closets, marble mantels, [illegible] ornamental plaster work. A large well in each yard with forcing pump attached. Well and substantially built, about four years since. Size of houses 20x50; lots 100 feet deep. Situate Nos. 36 and 38 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with fine counter-cellar, on the north side of 37th-st., known as No. 147 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is ready for occupancy and is in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements; it will be sold at a bargain and on the most easy terms. Also, the house No. 142 38th-st., immediately in the rear of the above; it is in perfect order and will make a good investment for the money, as it is on lease to a first-rate tenant. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av. JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Plumber and Gas-fitter.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites. A new stone house, never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway. E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x44, three-story, basement and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c., a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—A NEW MODERN TWO-STORY double cottage house, together with stable and nine lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c., situated on Pacific-st., Bedford. The location is one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and the neighborhood rapidly improving. Pacific-st. is paved and lighted with gas. Terms easy. For particulars apply to GORDON, TALBOT & CO., No. 155 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SMALL NEAT BROWN-stone houses, situated on the north side of [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The houses are three stories in height, with basement. In front there are court-yards inclosed with [illegible] iron railing. All are finished with the modern improvements. The reasonable price and easy terms render them desirable property. Apply at No. 222 on the premises, or to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 166 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the house and lot No. 45 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, one block from the Fulton-av. cars, and the Park. House is brick, 3 story, basement and cellar, 3 rooms deep, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, and wash room. The owner going abroad will sell at a great bargain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE property in the vicinity of Madison-square, belonging to the First M. E. Church, John-st.: 98 feet 9 inches on 5th-av., 60 feet 5 inches on Broadway, and 125 feet [illegible] inches on 23d-st., with a southerly front 124 feet [illegible] inch. For further particulars, apply to RICHARD KEEPING, No. 6 Wall-st., or BARTON WOOD, No. 322 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE BUILDING site, consisting of about seven acres of excellent land, situated about one mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad dépôt, in Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from New-York, overlooking a large portion of Long Island Sound. Apply to SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIFTY LOTS IN JERSEY CITY, ONE mile from the Ferry. The property is rapidly improving in value. Will be sold on favorable terms. Also, a cottage containing 9 rooms, on two lots, in full view of Staten Island and the Narrows. Apply to A. S. WHITON, No. 72 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 44 East 26th-st., near 4th-av., finished in the best style. Inquire on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, finished with all modern improvements, in good order; terms easy; possession April 1. Apply to N. S. BIGBIE & SON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY attic and basement house No. 42 Pike-st., corner of Madison. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT in 18th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE, the five-story brown-stone front dwelling, 20 by about 70, No. 104 East 21st-st., with privilege of Gramercy-park. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house No. 134 Allen above Stanton-st. Lot 18x85, house 18x40, in good order. The present occupant would be glad to continue under a lease at a fair rent. Inquire at the office of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x[illegible], with six lots of ground, situated the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 21 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALuable house and lot No. 94 Chatham-st. Lot 25x[illegible]. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 16 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE, VIZ.:—No. 1 Lafayette-av., near Flatbush-av., (a corner,) and No. 114 Canton-st., fourth door north of Hanson-place. They are finished in a most substantial and elegant manner. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, only part of a block from Fulton-av. cars. Prices $7,000 and $6,250. Apply to WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A CAPITAL COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUtifully situated at Hempstead, Long Island, a few minutes' walk from the Railroad Station, and 22 miles from New-York, with double coach-house, barn, stabling for 4 horses and 4 cows, wagon-house, shed, ice-house, &c. The house stands on an acre of ground, laid out with shade and fruit trees, gardens, &c. It has a frontage of 40 feet, with handsome portico, and a wing of 30 feet, also with portico. The whole property is in good order. Immediate possession. Price $5,500. If required, 10 acres can be had at a moderate price. A first class seminary, and four places of worship, within a few minutes' walk. Apply to JOHN HAROLD, Esq., Hempstead, L. I. The trains start from South Ferry.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, one-half mile from the Dépôt, a country seat, containing 11 acres, (more land if desired,) finely improved and well stocked with choice fruits of different varieties. The house is large, well-built, nearly new, conveniently arranged and beautifully situated; good barn, stable, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT PORTchester, 26 miles from this City, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House [illegible] rooms, [illegible] acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN E. DUNKIN, No. [illegible] West 27th-st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 22, if not sold at private sale previously.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A beautiful country residence—fine house, about three-fourths of an acre of ground, an excellent garden with choice fruits, ornamental trees and hedges. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stables and all the out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres. WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 21 West 18th-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 22 acres of land, situated on Grauiton Heights, Staten Island. The house partially furnished, is 50 feet square, with a wing [illegible]; with a stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES E. MAURAN, No. [illegible]-st., or to care of WM. E. THORN, No. 182 Broadway.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. Wells, at Irvington, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. McAdams. The grounds contain one acre to each cottage. ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Eligibly situated, five minutes from dépôt; 12 acres of land, in good order; house is furnished in modern style. Terms moderate. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 61 Wall-st., or on the premises, to GEO. W. SMITH.

SALAMANDER SAFE—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. [illegible] 3d-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, [illegible] MORSE [illegible]

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY FIRE-PROOF STORE No. [illegible] Pearl-st., [illegible] Apply to [illegible] PARKER [illegible].

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR HOTEL, BOARDING-house, [illegible] Apply to WM. A. DUNSCOMB [illegible].

TO LET—THE WELL BUILT AND WELL FINished [illegible]

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. [illegible] W. M. HOBSON [illegible].

TO LET OR FOR SALE—[illegible] between Laimer and Leonard sts. [illegible] R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house No. 1[illegible] Charles-st., between Bleecker and Greenwich sts.; the house can be examined every day from 1 to 4 P. M. Rent $450. Apply to H. A. ROGERS, 54 Wall-st., 2d floor front.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. [illegible] 16th-st., near 5th-av.; house has all the modern improvements and handsomely furnished, [illegible] per annum, immediate possession given. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 57 Wall-st.

TO LET IN ASTORIA—A DESIRABLE RESIdence with fine barns and stables, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to J. BLACKWELL, No. 18 Dey-st., up stairs.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building on Park-row, [illegible] Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. J. HALL, [illegible].

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN A PRIVATE OFFICE [illegible] new building [illegible] Address J. W. H., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

TO RENT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The premises over the Bull's Head Bank, corner of 3d-av. and [illegible]-st., [illegible] be rented at a low price; apply at the Bank. [illegible] Herring's extra-size safe [illegible] is in perfect order.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LEASE—NO. [illegible] furniture for sale. T. DIXON, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

REDUCED RENT—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, TO LET AT A REDUCED RENT. [illegible] Address E. S., Box No. 1,3[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

TO LEASE—NO. 321 BROADWAY, FOR ONE TO three years. [illegible] Publishers. This store is opposite [illegible] new building [illegible] overlooks its grounds [illegible]. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE VALUABLE property No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] Apply to JAMES [illegible], Elizabeth City, N. J.

COTTAGES TO RENT—THREE COTTAGES on the north shore of Staten Island, [illegible] F. BRIDEN, No. [illegible]

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

PICTURE GALLERY TO LET—FROM [illegible] 1st of May next, corner of Broadway and [illegible] Apply No. 24 Maiden-lane, to ROOSEVELT & SON.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS [illegible] JNO. GAUDU, No. [illegible] Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. [illegible] East 10th-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE town of White Plains, Westchester County, [illegible] one mile from the dépôt, containing [illegible] state of cultivation. [illegible] 10 to 12 [illegible] strawberries, rhubarb, asparagus [illegible] ornamental trees. The dwelling is [illegible] barn, stables, [illegible] The location is beautiful [illegible] schools and churches [illegible] apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 166 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT UNTIL Feb. [illegible], when it will be sold at public auction, a farm belonging to the estate of [illegible] deceased, situated a short distance [illegible] house, Greene County, containing [illegible] acres of village land of the first quality [illegible] divided into fields [illegible] For further particulars inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMS, President of the Marine Bank, or JOHN L. DENTON, near Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTchester County, about one mile [illegible] Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad, [illegible] miles from the City, on road leading from Dobbs' Ferry to White Plains, and 3½ miles from former, [illegible] 120 acres good land [illegible] house and outbuildings [illegible] fruit of all kinds, churches, schools, &c. [illegible] side of road [illegible]. Will sell the whole or a part. Apply on the premises, to W. E. HASKINS, or to C. TRUMPY, No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF about fifty acres, 23 miles from New-York, and two miles from a railroad dépôt. On the farm is a large stone house, two stories, with barn and other outbuildings, a large orchard, and a variety of other fruit. Apply (except agents) to E. HUNTER, No. [illegible] store.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR JEWELRY, Western land, a good farm or insurance stock, two houses in Brooklyn, [illegible] six houses in New-York, will be exchanged for vacant lots, unincumbered. SAM. EDDY, No. [illegible] from 10 to 12 A. M. and [illegible]

FARM OR COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—The house situated on elevated ground [illegible] fine; one hour from town, two minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; land from two to forty acres. Large outbuildings, fruit, [illegible] ceptionable. Apply to E. H. McCURDY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TWO FINE FARMS OF [illegible] AND [illegible] acres, situated in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., for sale or exchange for unincumbered City property. Good buildings, plenty of fruit, &c. A rare chance for any one wishing a farm. Apply to CUMMINGS & CAMPFIELD, piano-forte manufacturers, Nos. [illegible] East 21st-st.

FOR SALE—FARM NEAR STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.—[illegible] acres, 30 meadow and tillable, balance heavy timber. Good 1½-story house and [illegible] A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON STATEN Island fifty acres of land on the north shore, one of the handsomest locations on the island for residences. Would be sold together, or divided. Apply to E. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, an unfurnished cottage in a shady location, with a small plot of ground or a garden attached, near the Hudson River, between Fort Washington and [illegible] must be in a perfectly healthy neighborhood, [illegible] by railroad. Address, describing place and stating terms, A. N., Box No. [illegible], New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, FIVE OR SIX rooms and back basement, with gas, [illegible] water. First floor preferred. [illegible] 15th sts., 3d and 6th avs. Address E. F., [illegible] Post-office, giving location and rent.

FARMS WANTED.

WET LAND—WANTED, A FEW ACRES OF land, part of which to be dry [illegible] but overflown by fresh water during [illegible] Direct Box 4,861, New-York Post-Office, [illegible] cash price.

BILLIARD TABLES—[illegible] tables for sale [illegible] W. H. GRIFFITH [illegible]

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF [illegible] BOOTS, [illegible] at JONES', No. [illegible] Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

AUCTION SALES.

INSURANCE.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

FOR SUNDRIES.

MEDICAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

STATIONERY.

RAILROADS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LAND WARRANTS.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

BANK NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

STEAMBOATS.

FURNITURE.

PRINTING.

MUNICIPAL.

[illegible] Board of Supervisors met yesterday [illegible] Prior in the Chair.

[illegible] were received from the Mayor, in [illegible] the City of the Metropolis [illegible] Board of Police to [illegible] Board of Supervisors [illegible] Board of Supervisors [illegible] Hall, offering accommodation [illegible] for the Superior Court. Other [illegible] were received in relation to other [illegible]

[illegible] remarked that it was probable that [illegible] Court rooms, and those of the [illegible] District-Attorney, would be vacated in [illegible] the communications were presented with [illegible] the accommodation of those rooms for the Sa[illegible]

[illegible] communication was received from Mr. Butler, [illegible] Court for the Poor. He had the privi[illegible] of withdrawing his communication, with a view [illegible] to the Legislature.

[illegible] Board of Supervisors [illegible] for remission of tax, on [illegible] reported favorably, called [illegible] Board of Police to [illegible] Police Commissioners [illegible] Board of Supervisors [illegible] of letting and sol[illegible] the report of the committee [illegible] unnecessary. He [illegible] when the ob[illegible] amounted to $1,455, in[illegible] upon the resistance to [illegible] Charles Brown, Esq., [illegible] Hall, offering accommodation [illegible] for the Superior Court. Other [illegible] were received in relation to other [illegible]

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[illegible] Board of Supervisors [illegible] Board of Police